The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.
Saturday Morning, March 30, 1872.

Ex-Governor Oglesby may as well be announced as a prominent and active candidate for the Gubernatorial chair for the next four years. A dextrous movement of his friends upon the members of the Legislature is chronicled by our Springfield correspondent. According to all present indications, the State Nominating Convention will not experience as much difficulty as that of four years ago in finding a willing candidate.

Since it has been shown that Marshal Bazaine was closeted with Prince Frederic Charles shortly before the surrender of Metz, it has occurred to Bazaine that his reputation requires the benefit of a pamphlet, which he has accordingly obtained leave to print. The shelved Marshal should have taken out a license for a round dozen pamphlets, for it will probably require that number to restore him to his former status before the people.

Our Washington correspondent has a word in behalf of Mr. Comptroller Hulburd, who deems himself unjustly aspersed, and for unworthy motives, by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives. The Comptroller should demand an investigation, and have those awkward questions from Memphis and elsewhere settled as soon as possible. Hulburd can justly complain at the bestowing of investigations upon Belknap, Robeson, and all the rest of the boys, while he has none.

Advices from Connecticut confirm the hopes of Republicans, based on former advices, that Governor Jewell will be re-elected on the popular vote. All depends upon the number of votes which those (perhaps unintentional) allies of the Democracy, the Prohibition party, are able to poll. The careful estimates of the Republican campaign managers give us the State by from 500 to 1,000 majority. If the election should, by reason of the two pony tickets, be thrown into the Legislature, there is little reason to fear the defeat of Governor Jewell.

Secretary Robeson's case is under good headway before the House Investigating Committee. The principal witness examined, yesterday, was J. W. King, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineers, whose testimony was not very damaging. The Secor case (the mate to Creswell's Chorpenning affair) was not touched, owing to an argument which sprung up relative to the admissibility of the testimony of a certain Mr. Wood, whom Mr. Sargent, of the Committee, designated as "a scoundrel working for another scoundrel."

At Springfield, yesterday, the House of Representatives passed the bill for a general municipal incorporation law, retaining the provisions for special assessments and minority representation (subject to popular vote). The Senate passed the Burnt Records bill, or rather a burnt records bill, which bears but little resemblance to the one sent to Governor Palmer and recalled from his keeping a few days ago. A fair digest of its provisions is given in our despatches from Springfield.

The Senate has so far completed the work before it that it would be glad to adjourn before the end of next week. Not so the House, however, which, though its members are pining for their own firesides, is still bound by a sense of duty, aided by the pressure of appropriation-seekers, to remain for perhaps a fortnight longer.

According to a bill which passed the Illinois House of Representatives yesterday, the people living adjacent to the southern limits of Chicago cannot be annexed to the city, even though they may be unanimous in wishing to do so, and the city may wish ever so much to take them in. The decision of the matter, in such a case, is left to the people of the town of Hyde Park, or beyond, who may be expected to object on general principles to losing a part of their numerable population. This restriction is in sharp contrast with the recent action of the Missouri Legislature, which suddenly annexes a large section of territory to St. Louis without submitting the question to the people annexed, or saying "by your leave" to anybody. Though the residents of the disputed territory beyond Egan avenue who thirst for our city's water and sigh for our municipal gas, may think their hardship an unnecessary one, they cannot but admit that the Illinois principle of requiring the consent of all parties in interest is much more just than the Missouri principle which, to suit a city's ambition for aggrandizement, arbitrarily annexes a township or two without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants.

An important political document appears among our telegraphic despatches this morning, being a response from leading Republicans of New York to the call of the Liberal Republican Executive Committee of Ohio for the Cincinnati Convention. The signers give therein an outline of their views of the duty of patriotic Republicans at the present juncture, urging as an excuse for the method of their expression "a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes, and obstruct the free expression of opinion on important matters." The signatures cannot fail to carry great weight with them, as those of Republicans at once honest, influential, and of long and unquestioned party fidelity. The New York *Tribune*, in commenting upon and indorsing this declaration, intimates that there are "more coming" from other quarters at the East, where a sense of disgust with the rapacity of the spoils gang has awakened the purest and wisest patriots in the Republican ranks to protest against the further prostitution of the party's strength and misrepresentation of its creed. Who some of these protestants are in Massachusetts is hinted by our New York correspondent.

The produce markets were less active yesterday, except in provisions, and prices were generally firm. Mess pork was in good demand and 10c per brl higher, closing at $11.35a11.37 1-2 for cash or seller April, and $11.60 for seller May. Lard was a shade firmer, and more active at $8.20 per 100 lbs for cash or seller April, and $8.30a8.32 1-2 for seller May. Meats were quiet and steady at $3.80 for shoulders, 5 3-4a5 7-8c for short ribs, and 6 1-8c for short clear. Highwines were neglected and easier at 83a83 1-2c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was quiet, but a shade higher, closing at $1.20 1-4 cash, $1.20 3-8 seller April, and $1.23 5-8 seller May. Corn was quiet at 1-8c advance, at 38a38 1-8c for cash No. 2, or seller April, and 41 7-8a42c seller May. Oats were negl[illegible] firm at 30 3-4a30 7-8c for cash or seller April, and 34 1-2a34 5-8c seller May. Rye was [illegible] quoted at 69c for regular No. 2. Barley was weak and quiet, at 42a50c for regular No. 2. The above prices for grain are for lots on which the winter storage of 4c per bu is due. Grain recently arrived will bring 1a2c per bu more than these prices. The live hog market was dull and unsettled. Buyers took hold sparingly, and sales were slow at $4.15a4.50 for common to strictly choice. There was a good demand for cattle and sheep at about yesterday's prices.

UTAH.

The Mormon Vote at the Late Election—Anti-Admission Memorial in Circulation—War Talk—Railroad Items.

SALT LAKE, March 29.—The total vote of the Mormons, of Utah, for the ratification of the State Constitution was 25,324,—probably one-half women.

The memorial protesting against admission is being signed by all Gentiles, and occasionally by Mormons. Six to eight thousand signatures are expected within a few days.

The papers here are agitating the question of the possibility of civil war in Utah as the result of admission. The Mormons deny and ridicule the idea.

Another Gentile newspaper enterprise for Salt Lake is on the tapis. Toohey, of the Corinne Reporter, will be its editor.

Work on the Utah Southern Railroad will be resumed at once.

The anxiety for the decision of the Supreme Court in the Englebrecht case is at fever heat.

WASHINGTON.

English and American Finances—A Comparative Statement.

Additional Testimony Taken by the Navy Department Investigating Committee.

Count de Chambrun Continues His Testimony Before the Arms-Sale Committee.

The Senate Tax and Tariff Bill Likely to be Ignored by the House.

How Senator Scott's Sweeping Amendment Would Affect the Revenue.

Comptroller Hulburd Treated Shabbily by His Investigators.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Committee of Ways and Means had a long session to-day for the purpose of hearing arguments from Speaker Blaine and Representatives Lynch and Hale, of Maine, sustaining the proposed system of drawbacks of duties on imported materials entering into shipbuilding. The desire of the Maine Representatives is to place their drawback section upon the Tariff bill, thus giving it an additional chance of getting before the House; but the Committee have not decided to report it in this shape.

THE SENATE TAX AND TARIFF BILL

will be received in the House on Monday, and, according to the opinion of many leading members, will receive no attention. Whether it is kept on the Speaker's table or sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, is of little importance so far as its ultimate fate is concerned. The House is more strongly disposed this session than ever to insist upon its Constitutional rights to originate revenue bills, and the plea in the title of the Senate bill that it aims to reduce taxation will not help the matter. The only relic which the House gets back of its Free Salt bill, passed one year ago, is the number, even the title having disappeared. The amount of internal revenue left through Scott's amendment, repealing all taxes of this character except those arising from spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors, is $87,250,000, and the amount stricken off by the same amendment is nearly $40,000,000. The real battle over tariff issues has yet to come, it not being considered among the certainties that the House would again pass free tea and coffee.

HULBURD'S CASE.

It is now stated that gross injustice was done Comptroller Hulburd in the previous mention of his case in various telegraphic despatches from here. It is said that this information came from those members of the Banking and Currency Committee who are determined to make a case against the Comptroller whether the facts will admit it or not. A strict examination into the circumstances of this case show that, after the prosecution had finished, the investigation was immediately closed, and a resolution passed censuring the Comptroller, without even asking him if he had any witnesses to produce or any rebutting evidence to offer. On this resolution of censure the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hooper, and two Republicans voted in the negative, and three Democrats, one Republican, together with Merriam, who instituted the prosecution, in the affirmative. After the resolution of censure had been adopted, which, as the Chairman of the Committee suggested, was like first pronouncing judgment and then asking the party to defend himself. It was then agreed that Hulburd might put in a written statement, which would be made part of the record.

EIGHT HOURS.

An attempt will be made in the Senate to restore to the Appropriation bill the proposition of Mr. Dawes to equalize the pay of workmen in Government employ under the Eight-Hour law.

THE SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The House Sub-Committee on Commerce will proceed with the investigation of the Southern Improvement Petroleum Company, of Pennsylvania, without regard to the recent compromise, which is declared here to be simply a device to prevent an investigation.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Senate Committee on Claims has just reported Pratt's bill of a year ago, authorizing the Court of Claims to hear and decide claims of loyal creditors to bank funds confiscated by General Butler in 1862. The large sums thus captured represented moneys due Northern merchants at the close of the war.

[To the Associated Press.]

BRITISH AND AMERICAN FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following comparative statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures of Great Britain and the United States for the fiscal year ending June, 1873, has been prepared at the Treasury Department:

United States.		*Great Britain.*	
Receipts	$ 359,000,000	Receipts	$ 362,516,000
Expenditures	289,326,084	Expenditures	2.5,384,000
Public Debt	2,192,380,997	Public Debt	3,532,041,000

The amount of bonds redeemed by the United States to date is as follows:

First call	$91,850,800
Second call	10,479,250
Third call	11,887,500

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Committee to investigate the alleged irregularities in the Navy Department met at noon. Secretary Robeson produced and read his original order directing the payment of the Secor claim, in accordance with the report of the Board of Examination thereon, which report was also put in evidence.

Mr. Bartlett, counsel for Dana, then examined John Lenthall, the witness who testified last night. He verified the order just read as one on which he had acted. He was not surprised when he received it. Such orders were not uncommon during his term of office.

Charles H. Baker sworn. Was on duty on the United States steamship Worcester on her cruise in March, last year. On her voyage from Boston to Plymouth, England, the quality of her coal was ascertained by him to be bad. It left a refuse of from 30 to 40 per cent. The usual amount of refuse is from 16 to 25 per cent.

J. W. King, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was sworn and examined by Mr. Bartlett. Has been Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering since March 15, 1869. Is prepared to produce a statement showing the purchases for the Bureau during the two years preceding the date of his last report, so ordered by the Committee. The total amount of coal purchased by witness' Bureau for the past three years was 4,309 tons, costing $36,711. It was all bought by local paymasters, part of it in California for the use of the navy yard there. Witness has never received an order or intimation of any kind from Secretary Robeson instructing him, or having a tendency to influence him to favor any person whatever, or to omit any advertising by schedule or otherwise. Witness is solely responsible for all acts of his bureau.

Wm. P. Wood was sworn and testified that he knew the late Simeon Johnson, of Washington.

Mr. Bartlett, in response to an inquiry, stated that he proposed to show that Johnson was the agent of Secor for the collection of the claim which was paid by the Navy Department, and that Johnson employed and paid Wood money to go to New York, and, with Secor's aid, to prevent the exposure of the true character of this claim, which he admitted to Wood was fraudulent.

Mr. Sargent opposed the introduction of mere hearsay testimony, as contrary to all rules of evidence, and unprecedented and unjust.

Mr. Archer suggested that the Investigating Committee of the House had extended the limits of the testimony very widely, but he did not know whether evidence like this had ever been admitted in regard to the alleged statement of a man now dead.

Mr. Peters thought the offered testimony plainly inadmissible. The object of the investigation was to ascertain facts. Moreover it appeared that if Johnson made the statement it was after the claim had been paid, and it was a well known rule of evidence that a declaration of that kind could not be received as evidence if made after the agent's functions had ceased. Mr. Peters believed, also, that if Johnson were living he would repel such a statement as totally false.

Mr. Blair suggested that the proof was a string of facts that Johnson was really Secor's attorney.

Mr. Bartlett replied that he could adduce documentary proof on that point by Monday evening.

Mr. Sargent said the theory on which this evidence was offered was that the declaration of a scoundrel employed by another scoundrel, since dead, to do a corrupt thing with a third scoundrel was to be received as evidence of the guilt of a party having no connection with either.

Secretary Robeson denounced the attempt to bring in such testimony as infamous, and asked Mr. Bartlett if he expected to show that Johnson was his (Robeson's) agent.

Mr. Bartlett replied that he wished to prove by Wood that the claim was admitted by Johnson to be fraudulent.

After some further discussion, no other witnesses being present, and no decision being reached on the question of admitting Wood's testimony, the Committee adjourned until Monday evening.

THE ARMS-SALE INVESTIGATION.

The examination of the Marquis de Chambrun was resumed before the Senate French Arms Committee this morning. Mr. Harlan remarked that he was authorized by the Secretary of War to say that the Marquis had full liberty to testify as to any interviews they had at the War Department.

The Marquis said that, on January 22, in the second interview with the Secretary of War, that official declared that nothing was to be regarded as confidential in the matter; moreover, that he wanted to have his letter to the Secretary of State spread broadcast.

The Marquis said that, on the 26th of January F. W. Peck, for Remington & Co., proposed to examine all books relating to the transactions of Remington & Sons. Peck said the Remingtons had given him $10,000 for this purpose, but not to buy his testimony. A. G. Reed was present at the interview. The Marquis said he had no reason to object to the examination, but M. Sallonet declined to give him power to attend to that business.

M. Chambrun then proceeded to detail his conversation with Senator Sumner, and spoke of the circumstances under which he gave the Senator the letter from Remington to Lecesne. Four or five days after this, he handed Mr. Sumner a copy of a telegram from Squire to Remington, stating that he (Squire) had great influence at work for him, and two or three days before Mr. Sumner introduced his resolution the Marquis handed to him a letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State. He did not give these papers to Mr. Sumner for the purpose of asking an investigation, and in no way, directly or indirectly, had he asked for one. The witness spoke to Senator Schurz in relation to the subject ten or twelve days before the resolution was introduced. Nor did he ask or suggest, even remotely, that there should be, or that he desired an investigation. When the telegram from Paris, dated Feb 9, appeared, witness went to the *Chargé d'Affaires* who expressed his surprise at it, and said that, if such a resolution as that referred to had been passed by the Committee on War Contracts, and had been sent to him to present to this Government, he should not do so, but give his Government time to reconsider it.

Mr. Hamlin asked whether the Marquis knew if any person had communicated with the Government or individuals in France, stating there would be, or that they expected there would be, an investigation of the sale of arms.

The Marquis replied that, if any person had so acted, as an official matter he could not disclose it. He did not say yes or no.

Mr. Schurz asked whether the Marquis knew of any Senator of the United States having had communication with the French officials.

The Marquis replied not so far as he knew.

Mr. Schurz asked whether the Marquis knew of any persons holding official positions in this country who have had communications with the French Government or private persons about the matter.

The Marquis replied that he did not know, and, on further examination, said about a year ago he gave the names of General Ingalls and C. K. Garrison as being implicated in the sale of arms. The Marquis then stated a conversation between himself and the Secretary of War, relative to General Ingalls. Senator Patterson had previously mentioned the name of Ingalls to the Secretary, the Marquis having given the Senator information about Ingalls calling at the French Legation. The Secretary informed the Marquis that he was perfectly willing to take action in regard to Ingalls, but wanted the Marquis to prefer charges. Ingalls had boasted of his influence with the authorities here, and the Marquis had often heard the name of Ingalls made in the Remington investigation.

In reply to Mr. Hamlin the Marquis said he had furnished the information to General Boynton, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a gentleman in whose discretion he had great confidence. The information was furnished at that gentleman's request. The papers he gave to the correspondent were copies of those which he had furnished Senator Sumner. He did not recollect having given names of the four persons whom he believed to be implicated in the transactions. The Marquis then gave the names of F. W. Peck, A. G. Reed, C. K. Garrison, and also names of the bookkeeper of E. Remington & Sons, and others as witnesses.

Senator Hamlin asked the Marquis whether he knew any Government official who had improperly received a dollar or cent in the sale of arms.

The Marquis replied not of his own knowledge.

Senator Hamlin asked him whether he had any such suspicion.

The Marquis replied that he had told the Committee all he knew. What was called the Ring always controlled matters outside rather than inside. He had not taken the trouble to wade in the mire and mud to find out. He was further interrogated on the point, but nothing definite was elicited.

The Committee adjourned until Monday.

CORRECTION.

Several Democratic members of Congress request the publication of the following paragraph: The statement recently telegraphed from this city that, at the consultation here of prominent Democrats with Mr. Belmont, opposition to Judge Davis was expressed, is without any foundation whatever. The subject of preference for candidates was not discussed or referred to.

ORDER REVOKED.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day telegraphed the Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas, revoking the order previously given forbidding the clearance of vessels with goods from that port for any point north along the Mexican border. This matter was discussed in Cabinet to-day and the telegram was sent after the Secretary came from the Cabinet meeting.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes have been made in station and duties in the Quartermaster's Department: Lieutenant Thomas Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster, is ordered to relieve Colonel S. C. Halibird as Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Dakota. On being relieved Lieutenant Colonel Halibird will be assigned as Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Texas, relieving Lieutenant Colonel James Ekin, who will take charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind., relieving Captain Charles H. Hoyt, who will be assigned to duty at Fort McPherson, Neb. Captain Edward D. Baker is assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Ogden, Utah, relieving Wm. B. Hughes, who is ordered on duty as Depot Quartermaster at New Orleans, Captain Edward B. Grimes is ordered as Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis, relieving Captain S. B. Weeks, who will relieve Major A. Montgomery at Buffalo, New York. Major Montgomery will relieve Major John G. Chandler, in the Department of the East, and the latter relieves Major James D. Moore, as Deputy Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, who is assigned to duty at Fort Yuma, Arizona, relieving Captain J. G. C. Lee, who waits orders. Major Rufus Saxton is ordered to resume his duties as Chief Quartermaster Department of Columbia. Assistant Surgeon F. C. B. Monroe is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte and ordered to Boston.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTER.

William Orton, the Postmaster General, and General Myer, were again before the Committee on appropriations for paying the expenses of telegraphing the reports of the Signal Service. Hon. Wm. Whiting, Assistant Attorney General, represented the interest of the Government. The Committee will continue the subject on Monday.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad laid its track across the Missouri River bridge, at Leavenworth, yesterday. Trains will cross next week.

—Paul Zimmerman, an old resident of Janesville, Wis., committed suicide, on Thursday night, by hanging. He had invested all his funds in 5,000 bushels of turnips, and hung himself because they froze.

—General Crook will suspend his campaign against the Apaches on notice of General Howard's mission. The Indians are now masters of almost the entire country.

—The United States steamer Narragansett has raised the American flag over the harbor of Bango Pango, Navigator's Islands.

—The Centennial Executive Committee held a private session in Philadelphia on Thursday and discussed the cost of the Centennial building, and the means by which the necessary funds to carry out the arrangements are to be provided. It is proposed to organize a stock company, and to proportion several thousand shares among the different States.

—Advices received at San Francisco from the volcanic country north of the Majave River, show that the earthquake of Tuesday last was felt with terrific force there. At Lone Pine twenty-three people were killed, and thirty wounded. Shocks were felt for thirty hours. Fifty houses were demolished, and the town is in ruins.

—Major General Hancock, commanding the Department of Dakota, has addressed a letter to the Sioux City (Iowa) *Times*, for publication, announcing that, as the Black Hills region is an Indian reservation, he will prevent, by the use of troops, if necessary, any prospecting parties from entering it. He adds that an official letter from General Stanley, in command in that region, says that no gold has been found in the Black Hills.

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. O'NEILL
WILL OPEN HIS NEW
WINE & LIQUOR STORE,
Saturday Evening,
March 30, 1872.

COLLINS & HUNT,
DEALERS IN
Men's Furnishing Goods
And Manufacturers of Shirts,
HAVE REMOVED TO
423 WABASH-AV.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SALT,
217 Michigan-av., op. Tremont House.

W. B. LANGLEY,
JOBBER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
21 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,
Corner Monroe & Franklin-sts.
We are happy to announce to our friends that our
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
"Will be thrown open this
Saturday Evening,
From 7 till 11, for inspection.
We have spared no pains to make the room convenient and attractive, and we are determined to make this new feature of our business a decided success, second to none in the country in bringing forward all the newest novelties in European and American markets at the lowest prices.
We shall be pleased to see all who desire to call this evening, and will open for business on Monday morning.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.
Respectfully announce that they will open their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
Monday, April 1st,
This being the first stock of
DRY GOODS
Offered at Retail in the
"BURNT DISTRICT."
We trust the people of Chicago will encourage us by an examination of our New Goods.
HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,
103 Madison-st.

Hamlin, Hale & Comp'y,
Importers and Jobbers of
Dry Goods,
Will continue to receive, daily during the season, large additions of new styles and choice fabrics of American and Foreign manufacture.
South Canal-st., cor. West Washington.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.
WILL OPEN A
MAMMOTH
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
On or before April 1,
CORNER MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

BASE BALLS.

BASE BALLS
For the Season of 1872.
THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 99 and 101 West Randolph-st., Chicago, have in stock a full line of Harwood & Son's celebrated Base Balls, which they offer to the trade on very liberal terms. Their line embraces the following well-known brands:
LIST PRICES.
Star $10.00
N. Y. Regulation 10.00
Atlantic 18.00
Bounding Rock 15.00
Cock of the Walk 15.00
Practice 8.00
Junior 6.00
Young America, No. 12 4.00
Young America, No. 13 3.00
Young America, No. 24 2.00
Young America, No. 25 1.50
Dead Red, } Net.
Dead White, }
Rates of discount will be communicated on application. An extra discount will be made on all purchases amounting to over $50 net.

GENERAL NOTICES.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.
NOTICE.
On Monday, April 1, the entire work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society will be consolidated in one central office, at Nos. 215 and 217 East Randolph st., and will be conducted on the same general plan as previous to the fire.
Only the sick, aged and infirm, and poor widows with dependent children, will be regarded as subjects for relief. There will be no further issue of stoves, furniture, bedding, or clothing.
The Special Relief Committee will complete the work accumulated previous to their notice of discontinuance, March 16, at Standard Hall. There will be no department of special relief at the new office.
By order of the Executive Committee.
CHAS. L. ALLEN, Secretary.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,
Cor. State and Sixteenth-sts.
First-class accommodations for 100 guests. Terms, $2 per day. J. W. TOWNE, Prop'r.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Special communication of Wm B. Warren Lodge, No. 209 A. F. & A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., this Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work. Brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec'y.

Masonic.
Special communication of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., this Saturday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
GEO. E. HAZLETT, Secretary.

Masonic.
There will be work on the M. M. Degree in Union Park Lodge this Saturday evening.
CHAS. PERKINS, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 88 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 1 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
Have the largest stock in Chicago of
School Books,
Miscellaneous Books, Paper and Envelopes,
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books,
SLATES,
School Crayons,
Steel Pens,
Eagle & Faber's Pencils,
Mucilage,
Inks and Fluids,
Copying Inks,
Copying Presses,
Legal Blanks,
Photograph Albums,
Initial Boxes,
Croquet Sets,
AND
General Stationery.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.
Are Sole Proprietors of the
DIAMOND MILLS
Writing Papers.
EXTRA FIRST-CLASS LINEN STOCK, SUPERIOR FINISH.
Dealers wishing to introduce to their customers the best grade of Paper in use, will do well to try the
DIAMOND PAPERS.
These Papers commend themselves to the Trade by great purity of stock and an extra fine finish, and are no higher in price than other papers sold in this market of greatly inferior quality. We can say that, with scarcely an exception, where our customers have ordered sample lots of these Papers, their orders have been repeated, and for greatly increased quantities.
So confident are we that these goods will give satisfaction, that we will engage that any Diamond Paper bought of us not proving satisfactory may be returned to us at our expense.
WE KEEP REGULARLY IN STOCK
Diamond Billet Paper, plain edge.
Diamond Billet Paper, gilt edge.
Diamond Octavo Note Paper, plain edge.
Diamond Octavo Note Paper, gilt edge.
Diamond Commercial Note Paper, 5, 6 & 7-lb.
Diamond Commercial Note Paper, 5-lb., fine ruled.
Diamond Letter Paper, 10 and 12-lb.
Diamond Cap Paper, 10, 12 and 14-lb.
Diamond Legal Cap Paper, 10, 12 and 14-lb.
Diamond Broad Bill Cap Paper, 12-lb.
Diamond Long Bill Cap Paper, 12-lb.
Diamond Legal Cap, extra size, 16 & 18-lb.

The Diamond Papers
Are now coming into general use throughout the Northwest. If you have not been able to find a grade of Paper suited to your trade, try the DIAMOND PAPERS; the price is such as to make them profitable to dealers, and the quality is such as to meet the requirements of the most fastidious. Since the introduction of the DIAMOND PAPERS into the Chicago market, our Paper Trade has increased four-fold. We have, however, arranged for a supply for the Spring Trade, which will enable us to meet any demand that may be made upon us.
In order to avail yourself of our uniformly low price, and to have your orders filled promptly, please order directly from us.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.'S
CROQUET LIST.
No. 1. Complete Set, with Ebonite Balls; superior selection of wood for the other parts; fine French polish, and in Chestnut case $15.00
No. 4. Rock Maple, fine selection, well made, and fine French polish, with patent design Mallets; chestnut case 11.00
No. 5. Fine selection hard wood, thoroughly made, and Mallets varnished 9.00
No. 6 V. Good selection of hard wood, full set, and very durable; Mallets varnished 7.00
No 7 X. Substantially made; balls painted 5.00
No. 8. Hard wood; full set 4.50
Each Set has Eight Balls and Eight Mallets.
☞ Above prices are subject to a discount to dealers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,
469 Wabash-av., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as agents for Builders in Iron, etc., at 231 East Washington-st, was dissolved on the 22d inst., by mutual consent.
JOHN S. CRAWFORD,
WILLIAM W. WOOD.

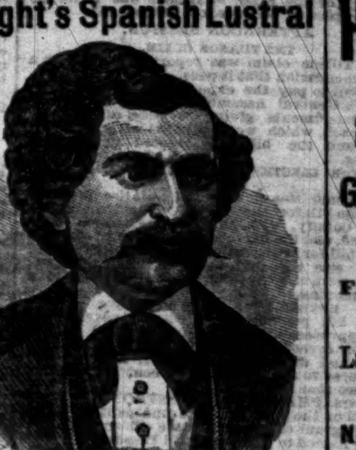
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned will continue the business of "Agents for Builders in Iron and Ornamental Iron Work," at 77 Dearborn-st., under the firm of Johnston & Crawford.
ROSS JOHNSTON.
Mar. 29, 1872 JOHN S. CRAWFORD.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR KEWAUNEE AND AHNEPEE.
The steamer TRUESDELL, Saturday, 30th inst., at 7 p. m. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.
T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

DELIGHT'S LUSTRAL.

Delight's Spanish Lustral



PRO BONO PUBLICO.
DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL, for the hair, is deservedly the most popular hair-wash and invigorator in the market. Its high commendation by prominent citizens and all who use it, is sufficient guaranty of its genuinely good qualities. It is pronounced superior to all hair preparations by everybody. It is highly appreciated in all the offices of the United States, by all classes of citizens. Certificates of commendation from well known persons are attached to each bottle. The demand upon jobbers and wholesale druggists exceeds that of all other hair preparations. Sold by all druggists in the United States, and by A. M. DELIGHT, 73 South Canal-st., Chicago.

ELEVATORS.

WATER ELEVATOR.
The WATER-BALANCE ELEVATOR has been used at the East several years, and gives universal satisfaction. Merchandise or passengers are raised by means of this method for a small part of the expense of raising by steam engines. The platform or car is attached to one end of wire cables, and the bucket that holds water to over-balance, at the other. When one goes up the other goes down. There is no expense except in getting the water to the upper story of the building, and that is done by a steam pump driven by steam from a small upright boiler. Much of the water is elevated by the weight of the load taken down on the platform, AT NO EXPENSE. In this way the cost of operation IS TRIFLING. Model may be seen at our office. Descriptive circulars sent to any address. The following are a few of the parties now using them:
HALEY, MORSE & CO., Boston.
HOTEL BOYLSTON, Boston.
DOE & HUNNEWELL, Boston.
CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO., Hartford, Ct.
WM. E. HALE & CO.,
Manufacturers, s. e. corner State and Washington-sts

WANTED.

Wanted, this Spring,
10,000 Farmers,
To improve 1,700,000 acres of Iowa Railroad Land Co.'s lands, free from mortgage, and for sale on long time, with 6 per cent interest. These lands comprise the several Government R. R. grants to the Iowa lines operated by the Chicago & Northwestern and Illinois Central (to the former a double grant of both even and odd numbered sections), and to the Sioux City & Pacific Railways, all lying adjacent to them, and mainly located
In the Middle Region of Western Iowa,
Noted for its great fertility and inviting healthfulness (fever and ague being unknown); a finely watered yet perfectly drained district, in the best farming portion of the State. Agents at Stations are provided with teams to show lands free to purchasers.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A HOME AT $4 OR $5 PER ACRE,
In the luxuriant valley of either the Boyer, the Soldier, the Maple, or the Little Sioux. Exploring tickets can be had at the Chicago Agency,
106 West Randolph-st.,
Or Wells-st. Depot, and at Clinton, Dubuque, or at our main office, receivable for land purchased. Send for a guide. It contains maps, and gives prices, terms, locations and descriptions, and how to reach the lands. Address
JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner,
(main office) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Attention, Millers!
An experienced miller wants a situation either in city or country mill. Best of references given. Address Box Z, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED.
Adjusted claims of the Fireman's and Merchants' Insurance Companies, of Chicago, and Republic certificates of indebtedness.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.
(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE.
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Fire-Proof Roofing.
New York Three-ply Ready Roofing. When covered with Granite Cement, insured same as Tin Roofs. For sale by WM. LITTLE & CO., 224 W. Randolph st.

BRICK.
50,000 Pressed Brick at $25 per m. 100,000 fine White Brick, cheap. Inquire at 184 East Monroe-st.

BRICK.
50,000 Pressed Brick, $25 per M. 100,000 White Brick, cheap. Inquire at 164 East Monroe-st.

J. N. SMART & CO.,
216 MONROE-ST.,
Agents for sale of ST. LOUIS PRESSED BRICK. These Front Brick equal the best Philadelphia or Baltimore, and sell at much lower prices. Will sell either for present or future delivery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REED FISHING POLES, FISHING TACKLE, all kinds, CROQUET SETS, all styles, BASE BALLS and BATS, CHILD'N'S CARRIAGES,
And a Full Line of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, & NOTIONS, at
BARNUM BROS'.

NEW COAL.
We are now receiving ANTHRACITE COAL direct from the mine and can supply all sizes on short notice.
GOAT & CURTISS,
Corner Van Buren and Market-sts.

VAULT COVERS.
We are laying down sidewalks of A No. 1 Batavia stone. With great facilities and plenty of stone we can deliver promptly. Send in your orders.
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, 285 West Madison-st.

BANJO TAUGHT BY
E. M. HALL,
The Great Banjoist, at No. 582 State-st.

SHIPPING TAGS
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
In first-class block being erected on Jackson-st., head of Third-av., store on first floor, 25x70; second, third, and fourth floors, each 50x70; has lily (?) timbered and splendidly lighted; will be divided and finished to suit occupants. Apply to BANKS, SMITH & CO., Steam Heating Apparatus, 122 Third-av.

TO RENT.
Dock on South Branch, West Side, near Washington-st., extending to railroad track. For a term of years if desired.
F. D. HARVEY,
544 Wabash-av.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

HATS, HATS.
STRYKER & CO.
Gent's Dress Silk Hats
Is THE Fashionable Hat.
Fresh Arrivals of New Spring Goods Every Day.
Ladies' Felt Hats for Spring,
ALL COLORS.
NEW STYLES OF CHILDREN'S HATS.
The Largest and Best Stock in the City.
231 West Madison-st.

KLOKKE,
THE
HATTER.
SPRING STYLES
OF
Dress and Business Hats
NOW READY.
73 West Madison-st.

WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTEAD,
SUCCESSORS TO
FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, etc.,
144 & 145 MICHIGAN-AV.,
At Close Prices.

HATS!
HATS!
HATS!
Silk Hats a Specialty.
Broadway Styles now Ready.
Also, all the leading styles of Gents' Business Hats and Caps at
MACKENZIE'S
379 Wabash-av.
79 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL.
SCOTT, the Hatter,
Will remove on Monday, April 1, to his new store,
21 West Madison-st.,
Between the Sherman and the Briggs House.
For the accommodation of my down-town customers, who may want to get a Silk Hat for Easter Sunday, I will this day open a large lot of the very latest Broadway style Silk Hats at my new store.
JAMES A. SCOTT.

Spring Hats,
NEW AND NOBBY.
A splendid line of New Styles receiving daily.
BARSTOW,
212 West Madison-st.

BREWSTER, Hatter,
OPPOSITE
SHERMAN HOUSE,
38 West Madison-st.
THE DUNLAP SILK HAT.

REMOVALS.

Remdval to Permanent Quarters,
PHILLIP GOLDMAN,
Successor to Goldman Bros.,
WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES,
38 RANDOLPH-ST.
Second building west of Wabash-av., will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Close buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine one of the finest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the West, at prices which defy competition. Orders will receive prompt attention. Factory over the store.

AT THE OLD PLACE AGAIN!
REMOVAL OF
A. & H. KOHN & CO.,
Wholesale Clothiers,
56 and 58 Wabash-av.
CORNER RANDOLPH-ST.

J. H. PERRY & CO.
REMOVED
From 636 Wabash-av. to
421 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

LOW CASH RATES.
THE
CHARTER OAK LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ASSETS, - $10,000,000
ORGANIZED 1850
Issues policies of Life Insurance on all the ordinary plans at lower rates than other mutual companies, and pays annual dividends increasing yearly. The plan called
DEPOSIT INSURANCE,
lately introduced by this Company, is superior to any short-term Endowment or Tontine plan, as it gives a large surrender value for the policy at the end of any of its current years.
WM. H. WELLS, Agent,
At Chicago, Ills.

NOTICE.
To Creditors of Fulton Fire Insurance Company of New York. Jno. H. Furman, Esq., Receiver of the property and assets of the above named Company, has advised us that he is prepared to pay the first dividend of 15 per cent on the adjusted claims against said Company, such payment to be made at his office, No. 346 Broadway New York. Blanks and all needed information will be furnished on application to
GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
No. 10 Eldridge-court.

LADIES' WEAR.

PIERCE & SILVEY,
994 State-st.,
CORNER OF TWENTIETH,
(*The Store lately occupied by HAMLIN, HALE & CO.*)
HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, all new and choice styles, selected from a stock of over $100,000 of one of the largest New York importers.
Ladies' and Children's SUITS and UNDERGARMENTS, of the best materials, and made in superior manner.
Valenciennes Collars, new styles.
Point and Applique Collars, new styles.
Ribbons, in all the new and delicate tints of Spring; Sash Ribbons, Gros Grain Plaids, just received from New York.
New Styles and Novelties for Hairdressing.
Beautiful Hair Switches, the largest assortment in the city.
Elegant Long Curls, every shade and style.
Genuine Shell Combs, for the French Twist; Jet, Shell, and Gilt Butterfield.
Real Shell Bands, Back and Side Combs.
Corsets, every desirable style that is in the market.
Misses' Corsets, Children's Waists, Infants' Cloaks, in Pique and Merino; Infants' Dresses, Slips, Bibs, Baskets, Flannel Shawls, &c.
Millinery, the largest stock and most desirable styles in the city.
Straw, Leghorn, and Chip Hats, for Ladies and Children.
Particular attention paid to Bleaching and Pressing.

REAL ESTATE.

100 ACRES
Choice Village Property,
AT NORTH EVANSTON,
FOR SALE FOR
$40,000.
Terms, one-quarter cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 6 per cent interest.
This is adjoining property now selling at $10 per foot, and can be subdivided and sold very rapidly, at a large profit.
JOHN CULVER,
75 South Canal-st., cor. Madison, Room 5.

OCONOMOWOC.
Having recently purchased the whole northeast shore of LAKE LA BELLE, which I am now improving, I will sell or exchange for Chicago property my SUMMER RESIDENCE at OCONOMOWOC.
It has a more beautiful location than any place in Wisconsin, and has the advantage of better rides and drives than any place in the West.
The HOUSE is in complete order, and is well furnished for Summer purposes; contains nine rooms, fine cellars, hard and soft water, bath, and closets.
The CARRIAGE HOUSE is complete for four horses and as many carriages, with water on both floors; has an ice house filled with 50 tons of ice underneath; harness rooms and tool rooms complete.
The GRAPERY contains twenty full-bearing vines of the finest variety of Hamburg and Muscat grapes.
The BOAT HOUSE has slips for bathing, and boats for both hunting, fishing, and pleasure.
The grounds are beautifully laid out, and are planted with the finer class of shrubs and plants and elegant forest shade trees. No expense has been spared on their adornment. HENRY H. SHUFELDT,
144 Fulton-st.

WANTED.
The advertiser will exchange first-class business property, worth $60,000, paying a rental of over 20 per cent on the investment, for eligibly located property in the burnt district. Address A 57, Tribune office.

City Real Estate
FOR SALE.
Sub-Lot 1, of Lot 9, Block 46, O. T., being 30 feet on West Washington-st., by 75 feet on Clinton-st. Bids will be received until April 8, 1872, at 12 m., and submitted to the Common Council.
A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller.

FOUR COTTAGES
FOR SALE,
Corner Harrison and Paulina-sts.,
ONE BLOCK OF STREET CARS.
TERMS EASY. Inquire of
WALLACE & HENDERSON,
Room 9, Central Union Block.

City Property for Sale.
Southwest corner State and Lake sts; 2 lots on Lake 42 by 80 feet and adjoining lot on State-st., 20 by 80 feet.
J. N. DRUMMOND,
Room 12 Congress Hall, Congress-st.

THIRTY HOUSES
In city for sale, on monthly payments, by
ULRICH & BOND, Real Estate Agents,
511 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE.
Choice Business Lot.
80 feet on Monroe-st., opposite J. V. Farwell & Co.'s store, by 190 feet deep, at $600 per foot.
A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office, 600 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

CHARTER OAK,
CLEVELAND.
Adjusted Policies in above Companies purchased. Try me before you sell.
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
338 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC.
August and December Certificates wanted to-day.
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
338 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
70 South Canal-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,
SALESROOM:
69 and 71 Wabash-av.,
One door south of Randolph-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

EVANSTON COLLEGE FOR LADIES.
Spring term opens WEDNESDAY, April 3. The successful history of this institution, its healthy and delightful location on the lake shore, in a suburban town only half an hour's easy ride from Chicago; its connection with the Northwestern University, whose recitations, library, laboratory, cabinets, and literary societies are open to young women on the same terms as to young men, all combine to make it a place of rare attractions for those desiring a College home and the best educational advantages. Board and tuition for the term, $88. The only extras are French, Music, Drawing, and Painting. For further information apply to FRANCES E. WILLARD, President, Evanston, Ill.

Lake Forest Academy,
Regarded as superior to the best New England Academies, commences its Spring Term April 3. New boarding pupils received at any time, and only charged from the date of entrance.
IRA W. ALLEN, Principal, Lake Forest, Ill.

Dearborn Seminary,
985 WABASH-AV.
The next term of Dearborn Seminary opens Wed., April 3.

Racine College.
The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College. Racine Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Passage of the Burnt Records Bill in the Senate.

Substance of the Bill as It Now Stands.

The City Incorporation Bill Passed in the House.

Both Houses Dispose of a Large Number of Minor Bills.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURNT RECORDS BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, March 29.—The Burnt Records bill has now gotten into decent shape, and next week the House will have to act on it. Many of its old friends are unable to stomach it as amended, and seem to be lobbying to defeat it; and yet it is strange that they should do so, when the bill has been so much improved. By the amendments which have been adopted, the business of determining what part, if any, of the abstract books should be purchased is left to the Cook County Judges, and the County Commissioners are controlled in their possible purchases by the approval of the Judges. The bill as it originally stood provided that all deeds or instruments appearing on these abstracts should be presumed to have been executed and acknowledged according to law. This presumption is now qualified, and does not apply as against persons in the actual possession of lands or lots at the time of the fire, other than under a tax sale, or as against infants, persons of unsound mind, and married women claiming a property in their own right other than right of dower. This saves all rights, and does not allow the trumping up of unfounded claims for dower. The bill also provided that any false statement in any affidavit made under the act should subject the petitioner or his agent to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and the person so swearing should be liable in damages to any person injured by such "false, wilful, or corrupt statement," to be recovered in an action on the case. This has been amended by striking out the words "wilful and corrupt," which do not belong there, and to prove which would have been a difficult task. Further amendments have been made, by which it is intended to guard the rights of incumbrancers, which were not protected at all, and it is also provided that any decree which does not make defendants by name all persons who may be in possession of any lands concerning which suit is brought, or all to whom the lands have been conveyed, as appears by the record, shall be void as to them. During the discussions of this bill, all who opposed it were taunted with being the friends and representatives of tax-sale buyers and tax titles, and it was declared that this measure was one intended to strike a deadly blow at those abominations known as tax deeds. It was curious that there should have been so much said on a point which no one touched, but upon comparing this bill and the one for the restoration of Court Records, the weakness of the legislation against these tax titles became evident. By the former it was provided that no tax deed, based on proceedings, the record of which had been destroyed, should be received as *prima facie* evidence of the regularity of the proceedings; but the burden of proof should be on the person claiming under the deed. By the latter a simple and quiet method of restoring those proceedings was provided at any time. There is no limitation—any person can go into court, after having given a six days' notice, and proceed to restore the record, from beginning to end, in any tax sale case, and then he can bring suit for his land with his tax-title complete. Instead of being a blow at tax-titles, it specially favored them, and made them the best in Cook County. To remedy this, an amendment was adopted to the effect that to sustain the validity of any tax deed the party must show, affirmatively, that all the provisions of law, in respect to the assessment, levy, sale, and deed of the lands, have been in all respects complied with, and no presumptions shall be indulged in favor of such deed, and it shall not be sufficient to show a Collector's report, notice, judgment, order of sale, sale, notice of sale, tax affidavit, and deed. That makes it satisfactory. Another amendment reduces, by a third, the Court fees in all cases under this act. Another is so important as to be worth giving in full. It provides against fraud in abstracts, and regulates the charges of abstract men and puts them on the same footing with common carriers. It is as follows:

And, provided, further, that any writings in the hands of any person which may become admissible in evidence, under the provision of this section or of any other part of this act, shall be rejected and shall not be admitted in evidence unless the same appear upon its face to be without erasure, blemish, alteration, interlineation, or interpolation in any material part, unless the same be explained to the satisfaction of the Court, and to have been fairly and honestly made in the ordinary course of business; and that any person or persons making any such erasure, alteration, interlineation or interpolation, in any such writing, with the intent to change the same in any substantial matter, after the same has been once made as aforesaid, shall be guilty of the crime of forgery, and be punished accordingly; and that any and all persons who may be engaged in the business of making writings or written entries concerning or relating to lands and real estate in any county in this State, to which this act applies, and of furnishing to persons applying therefor abstracts and copies of such writings or written entries, as aforesaid, for a fee, reward, or compensation therefor, and shall not make the same truly and without alteration or interpolation in any matter of substance, with the view and intent to alter or change the same in any matter, or matter of substance, shall be guilty of the crime of forgery, and punished accordingly; and any and all such person or persons shall furnish said abstracts or copies as aforesaid, to the person and persons from time to time applying therefor, in the order of applications and without unnecessary delay, and for a reasonable consideration to be allowed therefor, which in no case shall exceed the sum of $1.50 for each and every conveyance, or other like charge of title, shown upon such abstract or copy; and any and all persons so engaged, and whose business is hereby declared to stand upon a like footing with that of common carriers, who shall refuse so to do, if tender or payment be made to him or them of the amount demanded for such abstract or copy, not exceeding the amount as aforesaid, as soon as such amount is made known, or ascertained, or of a sum adequate to cover said amount, before its ascertainment, shall be guilty of the crime of extortion, and be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars therefor, upon indictment in any court having jurisdiction thereof, and shall also be liable in an action on the case, or other proper form of action or suit, for any and all damages, loss or injury which any person or persons applying therefor may suffer or incur by reason of such failure to furnish such abstract or copy as aforesaid.

The last amendment strikes out the emergency clause, and inserts in its place a section allowing any person to introduce in evidence any properly-made abstract he may have in his possession.

CITY INCORPORATION BILL.

The City Incorporation bill passed the House this morning, owing chiefly to the fact that it contains the provisions reported by Mr. Waite from the Committee on Municipal Affairs, which permit of special assessments. If no other legislation on that subject is passed, the City of Chicago may, some time this autumn, incorporate under this bill, and get the benefits of its provisions. The Senate has yet to concur in these amendments, which it will doubtless do, though they should be altered in some respects. As they stand, the Common Council is allowed to give the Treasurer of Cook County extra compensation for selling lands which have failed to pay special assessments, which is not according to law. This provision has been beaten several times in other bills, but has finally succeeded in this one. The adoption of this bill by the people of Chicago will, among other things, turn out all the Aldermen who may be in office at that time, and elects thirty-six at one sweep.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK IN THE SENATE

The Senate did a good deal of work to-day, and passed many bills, among them one for the restoration of burnt records, which received a unanimous vote. It has its business in good shape, and is ready to adjourn at about any moment. It has adopted a resolution to adjourn next Friday, but the House declined to suspend the rules to take it up, and still seems unwilling to fix a day, fearing, possibly, that when it is once determined upon everybody will run away. There are still Appropriation bills to be considered, and there will be a great pressure to postpone any adjournment till they are disposed of.

HOUSE WORK.

The House passed a number of bills, among them one for the organization of companies to build union depots. The bill for the annexation and disannexation of territory came up, and was amended so as to suit Root's views, by providing that the northern part of Hyde Park, which desires to unite with Chicago in order to get water and gas, can do so only with the consent of the entire town of Hyde Park, which does not want to let this territory go. Brayton and Dixon tried to defeat what they looked upon as a walling up of Chicago, but without success, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The Senate amendments to the House substitute for the Senate Eminent Domain bill also came up. Several members, on account of the thin attendance, wished to postpone the subject till next week, while others wanted a vote taken at once, which would result in the defeat of the amendments and in a call for a Conference Committee, to which the matter must probably come at last. The subject was finally postponed till next week.

EX-GOVERNOR OGLESBY FOR GOVERNOR.

A paper has been circulating among members in favor of Governor Oglesby for Governor. It has received several signatures, perhaps twenty. The whole matter is kept very quiet, much more so than there seems to be any need of. Those who are circulating the paper do it in a mysterious way, as if they wished to keep it secret till some fitting moment. The honor of originating this movement seems to be between Root and Stillwell, the former being specially anxious to have a new Governor.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 29.

Met at 10 a. m.

REGISTRATION.

House bill 265, relative to registration in cities, etc., of less than 5,000 inhabitants, was taken up, the question being upon reconsideration of certain amendments—which was done—and the Senate refused to adopt the amendments.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a resolution adjourning *sine die* Friday, April 5. The rules were suspended and the resolution taken up and adopted.

RESOLUTION TO PRINT IMPORTANT ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a resolution to print 5,000 copies of the more important acts passed by the General Assembly. Referred.

CANAL TOLLS.

Mr. PIERCE called up the resolution relating to canal tolls, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

CORPORATIONS, ETC.

House amendments to Senate amendments to House bill 117, concerning corporations, and regulation of managers, agents, etc., thereof. Previous question ordered.

Mr. McNULTA, in explanation of his vote, denounced the bill in its present shape as one utterly unworthy of support. He also denounced the agents of foreign corporations, who, abusing the privileges of the floor, had attempted to bind the people hand and foot,—terming them lobbyists and hired attorneys.

Mr. PIERCE, in explanation of his vote, said that the difference between the two houses was one of authorship—not of principle, but of pride. The bill, in his opinion, was safe and wholesome.

The Senate refused to concur—yeas, 18; nays, 15.

GRAZING AND HERDING.

House bill 447, to prevent herding and grazing of cattle upon uninclosed lands of another, was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 17.

Mr. STREVELL entered a motion to reconsider.

BURNT RECORDS BILL.

Mr. DORE moved a suspension of the rules to take up the Burned Records bill. Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 14.

TOWNSHIP INSURANCE.

Mr. VAUGHAN moved a suspension of the rules to take up House amendments to Senate bill relating to township insurance, which were concurred in—yeas, 20.

LIENS.

House bill 720, relating to liens, was passed—yeas, 26.

Messrs. McNulta and Edsall were substituted for Messrs Fuller and Anderson on the Conference Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

The House amendment to the bill regarding bridges across navigable rivers of this State were concurred in—yeas, 27.

House bill 731, relating to bastardy, was passed—yeas, 26.

House bill 719 relating to the appointment, qualification, duties, and certifying to their official acts, was passed—yeas, 26.

House bill 698, concerning Master in Chancery, was passed—yeas, 26.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

were taken up. Dore's bill relating to telegraphs, and the bill relating to building associations, were tabled.

Mr. FULLER reported back Von Glahn's bill providing for appeals from interlocutory orders, allowing of alimony, &c., without amendments, which was concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The bill relating to salaries of Cook County Judges was tabled.

Mr. WOODARD reported back the resolution relating to the one-term principle, which was indefinitely postponed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DORE moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to Monday at 7 p. m.

Mr. FULLER objected, and demanded the yeas and nays. Lost—yeas, 8; nays, 18.

Mr. FLAGG moved to adjourn to Monday at 10 a. m. Lost—yeas, 10; nays, 11.

Mr. ANDERSON moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 6; nays, 16.

Mr. WOODARD moved to adjourn to Monday at 5 p. m. Lost—yeas, 8; nays, 13.

Mr. HAMPTON moved to adjourn to Monday at 3 p. m. Carried.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Amendments to Senate bill 340, relating to roads and bridges, were agreed to and amendments concurred in—yeas, 21; nays 1. Hunter voting no.

Mr. VAUGHAN entered a motion to reconsider.

SAVINGS BANKS

House bill 12, relating to the establishment of Savings Banks, was taken up.

Mr. HOLCOMB moved to recommit. Lost, and previous question ordered.

Considerable discussion ensued, and matters became considerably mixed, resulting in a call of the Senate, pending which, adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House bill 12, to authorize the establishment of savings banks, was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 15.

Mr. HUNTER entered a motion to reconsider.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

House resolution, asking for a Committee of Conference regarding the bill for the organization of corporations, was concurred in, and Senators Fuller, Anderson, Woodard, Bush, and Flagg were appointed on the part of the Senate.

BILLS PASSED.

House bill 770, to repeal an act concerning the German School Association of Havana, was passed—yeas, 26; nays, 1 (Crawford).

House bill 824, to attach the County of Tazewell to the Central Grand Division, was passed—yeas, 28; nays, 0.

House bill 108, for the protection of game and fish, was lost—yeas, 7; nays, 19.

House bill 740, making Gross' edition of the Statutes at large *prima facie* evidence, was passed—yeas, 27; nays, 1 (Williams).

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. BUSH entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the Corporation bill. Ruled out—voted on the wrong side.

Whereupon Mr. ANDERSON entered the motion.

BURNED RECORDS BILL PASSED.

House bill 771, relating to Burned Records, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 27; nays, 0.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD LANDS.

House bill 761, relating to a Successor in Trust for the Illinois Central Railroad lands, was read a third time.

Mr. ANDERSON, not wishing to take advantage of the absence of Senator Jewett, moved its postponement to Wednesday next. Agreed to.

House bill 760, in regard to arbitrations and awards, was passed—yeas, 26; nays, none.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BRIDGE BILL.

The Senate bill for a bridge at Cape Girardeau was taken up, so amended as to apply to bridges across all rivers on the borders of the State, and ordered to a third reading.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Committee on Insurance reported back the bill to provide the necessary revenue for State purposes with a recommendation that it pass. It was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal the act relating to official reporters in Cook County was ordered to a third reading.

A PROTEST.

Mr. CARPENTER presented a protest against the action of the House in passing the Revenue bill, since it allowed the bankers deductions, and did not permit them to merchants and farmers; since it required corporations to make oath to their schedules and did not require it of persons; since it involved double taxation of corporations; since it gave great powers to the Board of Equalization; since it assessed different kinds of property in different ways, and for other reasons. Among the signers are Messrs. Easter, Root, Ross, Short, Haines, Hunter, and Remsberg.

INSURANCE BILL.

The Insurance Committee reported back the Senate Insurance bill with amendments, which were concurred in.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Senate bill in regard to Roads and Bridges was read the third time.

Mr. NELSON spoke against it, since it did not fully comply with the Constitution in the proceedings for taking land, because it gave a jury of six persons, and not the ordinary jury. If passed as it was, it might lead to infinite difficulties.

It was passed—yeas, 102; nays, 21.

MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION BILL PASSED.

The Municipal Incorporation bill was read the third time.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) moved the previous question, and it was ordered, and being taken, resulted—yeas, 96; nays, 25—as follows:

YEAS.

Armstrong,	Galbraith,	Powell,
Barr,	Galloway,	Pritchard,
Barrett,	Hall,	Price,
Berry,	Hawes,	Reinhardt,
Boyd,	Hay,	Remsberg,
Brayton,	Heafield,	Rice (Peoria),
Brooks,	Hickox,	Rice (Sangamon),
Brown (Bond),	Hildrup,	Richardson,
Brown (Massac),	Hunter,	Rodgers (Piatt),
Casey (Jefferson),	Jeffries,	Root,
Chandler,	Johnston,	Ross,
Clark (Kane),	Kagay,	Rowley,
Cloud (Macoup'n),	Kenny,	Ryan,
Cloud (Morgan),	Koerner,	Senne,
Clow,	Langston,	Sheldon (Champ'n)
Collins,	Lemma,	Sherrill,
Cunningham,	Massenberg,	Springer,
Curtis,	Mason,	Stewart,
Daniels,	Mayo,	Stillwell,
Davis,	McElwee,	Strong,
Dixon,	McKwen,	Sullivan,
Dodge,	Meeker,	Trimble,
Dornblaser,	Merritt,	Vennum,
Dwight,	Miller (Kane),	Waite,
Easey,	Miller (St. Clair),	Waters,
Easter,	Moffitt,	Watkins,
Efner,	Morrill,	Webb,
Egan,	Morrison (Cook),	Whitney,
Elder,	Mussetter,	Williams,
Fisharty,	North,	Williamson,
Foss,	Phillips,	Wight,
Frew,	Pixley,	Mr. Speaker.
Funk,		

NAYS.

Allen,	Hinchcliffe,	Morse,
Benson,	Hundley,	Nelson,
Carey,	Landrum,	Olson,
Casey (Shelby),	Latimer,	Phelps,
Cavan,	Miller (Madison),	Rich,
Cofer,	Morgan,	Roberts,
Cummings,	Morris,	Sanford,
Edgcomb,	Morrison (Mon.),	Townsend,

ABSENT.

Adams,	Gaines,	Murray,
Austin,	Gass,	Neece,
Ayers,	Gillham,	Ralls,
Bradford,	Goodell,	Reese,
Briscoe,	Haines,	Reise (Logan),
Burley,	Herdman,	Riggs,
Caldwell,	Kerrick,	Sage,
Campbell,	King (Jersey),	Shaw,
Carns,	Knoles,	Short,
Clark (LaSalle),	Lee,	Smith (Ogle),
Derrickson,	Mcelwain,	Taylor,
Fonks,	McMasters,	Vocke,
Fuller,	McMillan,	Wright—40.

NOT VOTING.

Burnside,	Humphrey,	Manley,
Barnes,	Jones (Crawford),	McConnell,
Carpenter,	Jones (Marshall),	Rives,
Crouch,	Kelly,	Rodgers (Mads'n),
Gallagher,	King (Cook),	Roessler.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to take up the Senate adjournment resolution. It was not agreed to—yeas, 40; nays, 62.

BILL PASSED.

The Senate bill relative to the construction of bridges across rivers on the borders of the State, was passed.

A motion to take up the resolution for the survey of Fox River failed.

REASSESSMENT OF WINNETKA.

Senate bill for reassessment of Winnetka, passed as an emergency bill.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the bill for the organization of corporations for pecuniary profit.

ANNEXATION.

Senate bill for the annexation and disannexation of territory was taken up.

Mr. DIXON moved to recommit. Lost.

Mr. ROOT moved to recommit, so as to amend the bill so that a portion of Hyde Park cannot be annexed to Chicago under it.

The bill to enable Insurance Companies to withdraw securities in the Auditor's office, was passed—yeas, 92; nays, 3.

The Senate bill appropriating for expenses of the next General Assembly was adopted—yeas, 96; nays, 1.

BILL TO ALLOW CITIES TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

The bill to allow cities to sell real estate was taken up.

In support of the bill Mr. PHELPS explained that the bill could be advantageously used at East St. Louis, Peoria, or Chicago, and would be of benefit to railroads and other classes.

The bill passed—yeas, 92; nays, 6.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Senate bill to amend the act to create a Department of Agriculture was passed.

The bill to repeal certain old practice acts passed—yeas, 91; nays, 3.

BILL RELATING TO MORTGAGES.

Senate bill in regard to mortgages on real and personal property was taken up, the question being whether the House would recede from its amendment striking out the section allowing mortgagers equity of redemption. The bill was postponed till Tuesday.

REFERRED.

The Burnt Records bill was referred to the Special Committee on that subject.

ANNEXATION BILL.

Mr. WAITE reported back the Annexation bill, with an amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. DIXON offered an amendment to strike out the provision by which the consent of all voters of Hyde Park is required to the annexation of a part.

Mr. BRAYTON reported the amendment, there being portions of Hyde Park which wanted to be annexed but could not under the provisions of the bill.

It was laid on the table and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Senate amendments to the bill to protect contractors, sub-contractors, and laborers on railroads were concurred in—yeas, 99.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

Senate amendments to House substitute for the Eminent Domain bill were taken up. A motion was made to postpone till Wednesday.

Mr. MASON opposed any postponement and wanted the matter settled at once.

Mr. ROBERTS also wanted immediate action, and then have a Conference Committee, which was the only way the thing could be settled.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The motion to postpone carried—yeas, 50; nays, 46.

A motion that when the House adjourn it be till Monday evening was adopted—yeas, 46; nays, 43.

The bill for the preservation of agricultural statistics of the State of Illinois was made the special order for Wednesday. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE TILLSON CLAIM.

The Tillson claim was reported back with a recommendation that it pass.

The bill to pay the expenses of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly was reported back with amendments giving revisors of statutes $2,500 each, which were adopted after some debate, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

BILL FOR ELECTION OF A RECORDER IN COOK COUNTY.

The Committee on Fees and Salaries reported back the bill for the election of a Recorder in Cook County, with amendments, which were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The bill for registration of drainage and levee bonds was reported back with amendments, which were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

REVENUE FOR STATE PURPOSES.

The bill pending for necessary revenue for State purposes was taken up. It fixed the tax levy for revenue purposes for 1872 at two millions, and directs the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer to fix the rate per cent which shall produce that sum.

Messrs. PHELPS and ARMSTRONG opposed the bill on the ground of the unconstitutionality of such grant of power to State officers, and the latter moved to postpone it till Tuesday.

Mr. CUMMINGS hoped it would be recommitted, so as to fix the rate per cent, since they had done that for school purposes.

Mr. MORRISON explained the absolute necessity for the bill, if they wanted any money, to meet the appropriations they had made.

The bill was postponed till Tuesday, when there will be a full House.

UNION DEPOTS.

Senate bill to authorize the formation of Union depots was taken up.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to recommit, not thinking the bill had been properly considered or that it sufficiently guarded the rights of parties.

Mr. ROOT followed.

The Amendments to the Burnt Records Bill.

The Burnt Records bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, had previously been amended by the Judiciary Committee of that body as follows:

Amend Section 8, Line 1, by striking out the words "County Board," and insert instead "the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county, or the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County."

Amend Section 8, Line 6, by inserting after the word "records" as follows: "The said Circuit Judge of the county or the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County, shall certify the facts found by them in respect to such abstracts, copies, minutes, and extracts, and also (if they are of that opinion) that such abstracts, copies, minutes, and extracts tend to show a connected chain of title to the land in said county, and, upon filing such certificate of such Circuit Judge, or the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County, with the County Clerk of the proper county."

Amend Section 8, Lines 6 and 7, by striking out the words "at its option," and inserting "with the approval of the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county, or the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County."

Amend Section 8, Line 8, by striking out the words "in its opinion."

Amend Section 8, Line 14, by striking out the words "in its discretion," and inserting the words "with said approval."

Amend Section 9, Line 14, by inserting before the word "shall" the words "purchased and placed in the Recorder's office as aforesaid." Also, further amend section 9, line 14, by striking out the words "section twenty-three of."

Amend Section 9, Line 16, by inserting after the word "shall" as follows: "(except as against any person or persons in the actual possession of the lands or lots described therein at the time of the destruction of the records of such county, claiming title thereto otherwise than under a sale for taxes or special assessments; and except also as against infants, persons of unsound mind, and married women claiming an interest or property in their own right other than right of dower)."

Amend Section 9, Line 20, by inserting after the word "correct" the words "except as against the person and persons in this section before mentioned."

Amend Section 11, Line 23, by inserting after the word "swearing" the following: "falsely, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly, and."

Amend Section 11, Line 24, by striking out the words "wilful and corrupt."

Amend Section 13, Line by adding after the word "Court," "and may also file a cross petition if he or she desire to do so."

Amend Section 14, Lines 3 and 4. Strike out the words "or the Court may require proof in its discretion," and insert "upon proof of the facts stated in said petition."

Amend Section 16, Line 3, by erasing the words "whom the fee simple," and inserting "whom the title."

Amend Section 16, by striking out from Line 8 to the word "any," in Line 21.

Amend Section 16, at Line 10, by striking out the sentence beginning with "No," and ending on Line 13, with the word "provided."

Amend Section 16 by adding to the end thereof the following: "*Provided, further*, That any decree entered upon any petition or cross-petition, which does not make defendant, by name, all persons who shall be in possession of such lands or any part thereof, at the time of the filing of any such petition, or which does not make defendant, by name, all persons to whom any such lands shall have been conveyed, and the deed or deeds of such conveyance shall have been recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of such county since the time of the destruction of the records as aforesaid, and prior to the time of the filing of any such petition, shall be absolutely void as to such person so omitted, but shall be final and conclusive to all others, except those by this act excepted: *And provided, further*, That, in all decrees against infants, persons of unsound mind, or married women claiming property in their own right other than right of dower, the decree shall set forth the evidence upon which it is based; but this proviso shall not be so construed as to excuse the failure to preserve the testimony in other cases, in such manner as may be required by law: *And provided, further*, That all defendants who shall not be actually served with a summons in the suit in which such decree may be rendered, shall have allowed to them one year after the entry of such decree, within which, upon petition to the Court rendering the same, to have the said decree vacated and set aside in the same manner as is now allowed to defendants under Section 15, of Chapter 21, of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Chancery.'"

Amend Section 18, by adding at the end thereof as follows: "In order to sustain the validity of any tax-deed or sale for any tax or taxes, assessments, in any county to which the provisions of this act are applicable, in any suit or proceeding whatsoever, it shall be necessary for the party relying upon any such deed or sale to show, affirmatively, that each and all of the provisions of law, in respect to the assessment, levy, sale, and deed of the lands affected or to be affected by any such deed or sale as aforesaid, have been in all respects complied with; and no presumptions shall be indulged in favor of any such tax deed or sale; and it shall not be sufficient to show a Collector's report, notice, judgment, order of sale, notice of sale, tax-affidavit, and deed, anything in this law or in any other law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Amend Section 20, at Line 5, by striking out all after the word "them," and inserting the following: "The fees of all Masters in Chancery, Commissioners, Clerks, Sheriffs, and all officers and employes, for services under this act, shall not, in any case, exceed two-thirds of the fees now or hereafter provided by law for the same services."

Amend Section 23, at Line 6, by inserting after the word "case" the following: "to establish the execution or contents of the records and deeds so destroyed."

Amend Section 23 by striking out all of said section after the word "provided," in Line 7, and inserting as follows, to wit: "*Provided*, That the testimony of the parties themselves shall be received subject to all the qualifications in respect of such testimony which are now provided by law: *And provided, further*, That any writings in the hands of any person or persons which may become admissible in evidence, under the provisions of this section or any other part of this act, shall be rejected and not admitted in evidence unless the same appear upon its face to be without erasure, blemish, alteration, interlineation or interpolation in any material part, unless the same be explained to the satisfaction of the Court, and to have been fairly and honestly made in the ordinary course of business; and that any person or persons making any such erasure, alteration, interlineation, or interpolation, in any such writing, with the intent to change the same in any substantial matter, after the same has been once made as aforesaid, shall be guilty of the crime of forgery, and be punished accordingly; and that any and all persons who may be engaged in the business of making writings or written entries concerning or relating to lands and real estate, in any county in this State, to which this act applies, and of furnishing to persons applying therefor, abstracts and copies of such writings or written entries as aforesaid, for a fee, reward, or compensation therefor, and shall not make the same truly and without alteration or interpolation in any matter of substance, with the view and intent to alter or change the same in any material matter, or matter of substance, shall be guilty of the crime of forgery, and punished accordingly; and any and all such person or persons shall furnish said abstracts or copies as aforesaid, to the person and persons from time to time applying therefor, in the order of applications and without unnecessary delay, and for a reasonable consideration to be allowed therefor, which in no case shall exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each and every conveyance, or other like change of title, shown upon such abstract or copy; and any and all persons so engaged, and whose business is hereby declared to stand upon a like footing with that of common carriers, who shall refuse so to do, if tender or payment be made to him or them of the amount demanded for such abstract or copy, not exceeding the amount as aforesaid, as soon as such amount is made known or ascertained, or of a sum adequate to cover said amount, before its ascertainment, shall be guilty of the crime of extortion, and be punished by a fine of not less than $100, and not exceeding $1,000 therefor, upon indictment in any Court having jurisdiction thereof, and shall also be liable in an action on the case, or other proper form of action or suit, for any and all damages, loss or injury which any person or persons applying therefor may suffer or incur by reason of such failure to furnish such abstract or copy as aforesaid."

Amend Section 24, by striking out the whole thereof and inserting the following:

"SEC. 24. Whenever it shall be made to appear in any Court in which any suit or proceeding is now or hereafter may be pending that the originals of any deeds, other instruments of writing, or records in Court, relating to any lands, the title or any interest therein being in controversy in such suit or proceeding, are lost or destroyed, or not within the power of the party or parties to produce the same, and the records of such deeds or other instruments in writing or other records relating to or affecting such lands, are destroyed by fire or otherwise, it shall be lawful for any such party to offer in evidence any abstract of title made in the ordinary course of business prior to such loss or destruction, showing the title of such land, or any part of the title of such land that may have been made and delivered to the owners or purchasers, or other parties interested in the lands, the title or any part of the title of which is shown by such abstract of title."

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 29.—The Legislature adjourned this forenoon, having completed its business.

There being no law on the statute books prescribing the methods of procedure in cases of trial by impeachment, or providing any means paying the expenses of such trial a law was drafted and passed at the closing hours of the session, making ample provision to supply these deficiencies.

It is hardly necessary to add that the approaching trial of the Commissioner of the State Land Office will be the first of its kind ever held in the State. The Senate meets April 11, and will organize as a court of impeachment, when the House managers will present articles of impeachment, and the date of the trial will be fixed, giving respondent reasonable time to prepare therefor.

Senator Wood, of Saginaw, resigned the Presidency of the Senate, and Senator Emerson, of Battle Creek, was elected unanimously to fill the vacancy, and will preside at the trial. The Select Committee for the investigation of the charges of bribery preferred against Hon. Samuel W. Hill, of Keweenaw County, by Representative Surgeford, of Marquette, reported that they found no evidence to substantiate the charge in the short time they had had to examine the same, and therefore fully exonerated him.

The remaining proceedings were of an unimportant character.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 29.—In the Senate to-day an amendment to the New York City Charter was adopted, providing that the Board of Aldermen shall be composed of six Aldermen from each Senatorial District, and two Assistant Aldermen from each Assembly District. The bill, as amended, was then passed by the Senate.

In the debate on the Central Underground Railroad bill, an amendment, that in the construction of the road eight hours be considered a day's work, was lost, receiving only 23 yeas. A subsequent vote resulted, yeas, 38; nays, 76.

POLITICAL.

Prominent Massachusetts Republicans in Favor of the Cincinnati Convention—The World on an Alliance of Democrats With Liberal Republicans.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Among the prominent Massachusetts politicians who favor the Cincinnati Convention, are Samuel Bowles, of Springfield; Hon. F. W. Bird, one of the oldest and most liberal Anti-Slavery men in Massachusetts, and a leading member of the Republican party in the Legislature. He is presiding officer of a political organization in Boston, known as the Bird Club, consisting of several hundred wealthy and influential Republicans. William S. Robinson, Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, ex-Governor Bullock, successor of Governor John A. Andrew, also oppose the renomination of Grant, and will be at the Cincinnati Convention; and Hon. Timothy Davis, of Boston, leads an influential political movement in Boston favorable to the Cincinnati meeting.

The *World* continues to avow no sudden change of sentiments in saying it is vain to expect any organized alliance between the Democratic party and the Liberal Republicans, because great numbers of those opposed to Grant are too timid and selfish to break with him. It declares the Republican party dead, as is shown by the failure of the ablest Republican journals, and such leaders as Sumner and Greeley, to prevent his renomination, though Grant represents no idea but plunder and spoils.

Card from Leading Liberal Republicans of New York—The Tribune's Comments Thereon.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The following will appear to-morrow in the *Tribune:*

To Colonel William M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.:

We, Republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. We make this departure from the ordinary methods of party action from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes and obstruct the free expression of opinion on important matters, which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States. We believe that the time has come when the political offences of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution; that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be such as to relieve political action from official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the encroachments of Federal power checked; and we also believe that at this time a special duty rests on the people to do away with corruption in office. The exposures recently made in this State have brought to light evils which are not confined to one party, nor to a single locality, and disclose dangers more formidable than any which the Republic has yet encountered. With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States and influence every political party, we accept the invitation to meet in National Mass Convention in the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday in May next, and we invite all Republicans, who agree with us, to co-operate in our action.

Henry B. Seldon, Horace Greeley, Frederick A. Conkling, Wm. Dorsheimer, Sinclair Tousey, Sigismund Kaufman, E. Kreickowzer, Ira O. Miller, Edwin R. Reynolds, William H. Briggs, Charles W. Godard, Henry D. Lloyd, Wm. W. Goodrich, Waldo Hutchins, Hiram Barney, Freeman J. Fithian, George P. Bradford, Benjamin A. Willis, Horace Bemis, Louis Lowenthal.

The *Tribune's* editorial on the call says: "The letter of certain New York Republicans to Colonel Grosvenor, herewith printed, is the first unequivocal response from the East to the overture of the liberal Republicans of the West for consultation at Cincinnati, on May 1. Others will soon follow. There is no longer an excuse for doubt that the Convention will be held, and be respectably attended. We presume that, should any important action be taken at Cincinnati, those present from each State would designate a portion of their number to cast the vote of that State in convention; but no one is excluded from attending, and the invitation is so broad that many will doubtless go and present who have not been invited. Cincinnati proffers all a generous welcome.

Whether the Convention will determine to put forth a declaration of principles, to present national candidates, or to adopt some other sort of appeal to the country, no one is entitled to guess. Whatever it shall do or propound will necessarily derive all its benefits from accord with public sentiment. This Convention speaks with no authority, claims no power but that which may be accorded to the intrinsic worth of its acts and its declarations."

Both Parties in Connecticut Count on Victory at Monday's Election.

NEW HAVEN, March 29.—Both the Republicans and Democrats express confidence in their ability to elect their Governor on Monday by popular vote and to carry both branches of the Legislature. The canvass of the Republican State Committee shows a fair gain over their vote of last year, and they say that the indications are more favorable than a year since. They estimate the Temperance vote at less than 500, but admit it may be larger, perhaps large enough to throw the election of Governor into the Legislature. Governor Jewell's re-election is estimated by the Republicans generally by from 500 to 1,000 majority if their full vote is polled. The loss of one, perhaps two, Republican Senators is anticipated. The Democrats admit that their vote will fall off in New Haven and Hartford, but claim a large increase in the smaller cities and country towns, and think the Temperance vote will help them materially. The strength of the Labor Reform party is unknown, no figures having been made, but many predict that the result of the Temperance and Labor Reform movement will injure the Democrats more than the Republicans. Among the sporting men no bets are being offered on Hubbard or taken against Jewell, though the latter are freely offered with odds.

South Carolina Colored State Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C. March 29.—The colored State Convention met to day and appointed Secretary of State, Cordoza, State Senator and Lieut Gov. Cruiser, Congressman Elliott, T. H. Frost, and W. J. McKinlay, delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans. A delegate declared that the New Orleans Convention must demand of the Republican party that a colored man be put in the National Cabinet. Only one-third of the State was represented. The proceedings were very noisy.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—The Speaker of the House, now Acting Governor, Brewster, made a speech last night, favoring the renomination of President Grant and acknowledging the Packard Committee as the legal head of the party in this State. He states that he regarded Governor Warmoth as now being without the pale of the Republican party, having distinctly read himself out in his *Times'* interview. He opposes the renomination or re-election of Warmoth. Brewster's action creates a stir among Republicans.

ILLINOIS.

The Fee and Salary Bill Approved.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 29.—Late this evening the Governor finished reading the Fee and Salary bill, consisting of eighty engrossed pages, and approved it, with the following seven bills filed with the Secretary of State this evening, viz:

Evidence and depositions in civil cases. In force July 1, 1872.

Concerning conveyances. In force July 1, 1872.

Regarding marks and brands. In force July 1, next.

Repealing an act in regard to giving notice in Randolph County. In force July 1.

To fix the pay of the officers and members of the next General Assembly. In force July 1.

To provide an additional supply of water at the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville. In force July 1.

Defining the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit, and fixing times for holding Courts therein. In force July 1.

The Fee and Salary bill fixes the salary of Governor at $6,000, with use of the Executive Mansion. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General, reach $3,500, and no more. The Adjutant General $1,500, and no more.

The Oysterman's Swindle in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 29—The frauds committed by J. A. Thomas, oyster-packer, who was indicted some days since, will amount to some $240,000. It is proper to state that A. Thomas & Co. who have branch houses in Chicago, St. Paul, and other Western cities, and who have been much annoyed by letters from the West indicating that they are supposed to be connected with J. A. Thomas & Co., have no connection whatever with said firm.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,500 head; quality poor; good ones scarce, and command last week's prices. Medium and inferior are ½c lower. The market is almost lifeless, on account of quality and the large run, closing weak, on a report of 80 loads to arrive to-morrow. W. Thompson sold 46 Ohio, av 1,020 lbs, at 6½c. W. Nanckeville, 30 Canada oxen, av 1,300 lbs, at 6½c. A. Wolerton, 30 Illinois, av 1,350 lbs, at 6½c; 18, av 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; 16 oxen, av 1,600 lbs, at 6½c. S. Henry, 50 Illinois, av 1,120 lbs, at 6½c; 18 av 1,000 lbs, at 6½c; 17, av 1,240 lbs, at $6.70. P. Eastman, 40 Illinois, av 1,360 lbs, at 7c; 18, av 1,200 lbs, at 7c. Coon & Co., 18 Ohio, av 1,130 lbs, at 6½c. Henry Rosenthal, 19 Illinois, av 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; 17, av 1,090 lbs, at 6½c; 100, av 1,200 lbs, at 6½@6½c; 30, av 1,350 lbs, at 6½c; 18, av 1,290 lbs, at 7c; 30, av 1,400 lbs, at $7.40. Calves plenty and dull; extra fat, av 130 lbs, at 6½@7c.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000 head, and 2,200 to arrive Saturday. Market dull at last week's prices. Fine wool, 7½@10c, the latter for fat Ohio, av 100 lbs; coarse, 7½@9½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; few sales, at 5½c for medium weights.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 29.—A Republican society called "La Vanguardia"—the Advance Guard—having for its object the influencing of the policy of the Kingdom, has been formed in this city. The society is already energetically engaged in making preparations to carry out its purpose. The Republicans in one quarter of Madrid openly express their dissent from the views entertained by the chiefs of their party.

WEST INDIES.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Rear Admiral Lee telegraphs to Secretary Robeson, from Havana, that, having been notified by the Captain of the German frigate Gazette, that to-day was the birthday of the German Emperor, and that it would be observed by the German war vessels there, he had the vessels under his command dressed and a salute of twenty-one guns fired. On the 2d of March, salutes were also fired in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the Russian Czar.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 29.—The police have arrested Lutz, the leader of the incendiaries under the Commune.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 29.—An American who is travelling extensively in the six departments of Eastern France still occupied by German troops, writes that the Prussians conduct themselves just as quietly as if at home in garrison. In a few places they are still billeted on the inhabitants, owing to the neglect of the French authorities to furnish barracks. The German drill every day is so constant that the troops are glad to retire at an early hour.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 29.—The Prince Imperial of Germany, Frederick William, will visit his mother-in-law, Queen Victoria, at Baden, where she is stopping, after Easter.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, March 29.—A courier extraordinary from Camargo, with dates to the 27th, affirms the reoccupation of Zacatecas by the revolutionists, and probable capture of General Rocha, whose army had been dispersed by General Guerra. General Cortini is cut off from his base at Reynosa and Hemmedin, near Banquera, State of Nuevo Leon, after the loss of the greater part of his forces.

Eight hundred infantry, with two pieces of artillery, left Escarnacion for Linares to meet there 300 men and two pieces of artillery from Monterey and join General Quiroga's forces, to advance on Matamoras. Juan Manos, with about 200 Juarez partizans, crossed from Texas, and attacked Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on the 24th, were defeated, and retired, leaving the killed and wounded in the hands of the revolutionists.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The confederation of the four republics of Central America, viz.: Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and San Salvador, was completed Feb. 17. Their pact leaves no power to secede from the union. A republican form of Government is agreed to, and slavery, and capital punishment for political crimes, prohibited. An effort is making to secure the adhesion of Nicaragua.

INDIANA.

Methodist Conference—Raid on the Slaughter Houses.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, March 29.—The North Indiana Conference, in session at Muncie, elected delegates and alternates to the General Conference.

The lay Electoral Convention also appointed a similar Committee.

At 4 p. m. a Joint Convention was held, over which Bishop Scott presided. An address of welcome in behalf of the Conference was delivered by Rev. J. V. R. Miller, which was responded to by Rev. John Strover on the part of the laymen.

The Town Council is endeavoring to secure the removal of all butcher shops outside the city limits, in order that proper precautions may be taken to prevent sickness. The butchers are strenuously opposing the project.

THE TRANSFER IMBROGLIO.

Westward-Bound Freights Accumulating at Council Bluffs—Delegates to the Lincoln Convention Deadheaded by the Union Pacific—What I Thought of the Private Bridge Company's Exactions—Omaha's Last Shot.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 29.—The western freight by the four Iowa roads terminating here is rapidly accumulating on the river banks, and being transferred across the river as rapidly as Captain Nutt's transfer boats can do it. The exorbitant toll of $10 a car, 50 cents a hundred for small parcels, and 50 cents for each passenger, is pretty steep for the privilege of crossing a bridge built for the most part by the nation, and the roads are determined to have the freight hauled over the river in wagon loads before they submit to such tariff, or acknowledge the exactions of a private bridge company. Still, platforms are being built on the Union Pacific Transfer grounds here with a good deal of business energy.

The people of Omaha are working hard for a railroad to St. Louis on the west bank of the river, to evade Chicago and Council Bluffs.

The Union Pacific Railroad gave passes to all attending the Convention.

OMAHA, March 29.—Consignees of the westward bound freight are universally responding to the request of the Transfer Company, and ordering eastern railroads to deliver their freight to the bridge transfer. Twenty-five cars of through and local freight was brought over to-day. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, the published rates of the bridge transfer is, including switching, three dollars per car less than the old boat transfer rates.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Steamer City of Galveston Partially Burned at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—The steamship City of Galveston, Captain Rowland, which arrived yesterday morning from New York, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, took fire at its dock this morning, burning her upper works, cabin, etc. The fire is supposed to have originated in the coal bunkers. The only cargo aboard was from amidship aft. The balance had been discharged. The steamer was filled with water, submerging everything aboard. The value was $140,000. The vessel and part of the cargo were insured in New York. The loss is not ascertained.

Fires.

DECATUR, Ill., March 29.—This a. m., about 1 o'clock, the City Hotel, a wooden building near the depot, was discovered to be on fire, and was well burned when the hose company got on the ground with one reel of hose. They had a good trial of the new water-works, which proved every way successful. The building was owned by Miss E. Edson. Loss, $5,000; no insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—This evening a fire occurred in Weikel & Smith's spice mills, Front street, above Arch. The stock and machinery, valued at $50,000, are almost a total loss. The building was owned by the firm and was valued at $35,000. The firm had $40,000 insurance.

BOSTON, March 29.—A fire this afternoon in the rope works of Pearson, Brothers & Co., Norfolk avenue, destroyed the entire building and contents, consisting of stock and machinery valued at $2,000. Insured. There were 40 men employed in the building who barely escaped with their lives.

Mistaken Identity.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 29.—On Tuesday last a man named Archer, of Noble County, Ohio, was swindled out of $2,250 in this city, by confidence men, who took the evening train for New York. Their description was telegraphed to Cumberland, where they were arrested and lodged in the Station House. That night (Wednesday) the arrested parties were brought here, and, on examination here yesterday, proved to be General Thomas Francis Burke and A. E. Costello, the great "Labor Protection" speakers, who were, through a mistaken description, arrested as the swindlers. They have taken advice from a prominent lawyer, and will unquestionably prosecute the parties who arrested and detained them.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The barometer will continue falling west of and throughout the Mississippi Valley, with southerly to easterly winds and increased cloudiness, and probably threatening weather, clearing to-night, and gradually extending its influence on Saturday to the Upper Lakes over the Ohio Valley and Eastern Gulf States. Partially cloudy but pleasant weather will prevail from Florida to the Lower Lakes and eastward to the Atlantic, with light and fresh winds.

Adrift on the Lake.

CLEVELAND, O., March 29.—Just before dark last evening a being was seen on a body of floating ice a mile or two out in the lake, but the distance was too great to tell whether it was a man or a boy. The matter was reported to the police, and two of the force volunteered to go out in search. They procured a boat and spent most of the night in the lake, but found nothing. A tug will probably go out in search to-day.

Clerks Out of Work.

From the New York Times.

The number of miserable clerks who are seeking employment in New York to-day is lamentable. No doubt the failure of various insurance offices, consequent upon the Chicago fire, has swelled the ranks of those unfortunates, but of late it has been nearly always the same story. Merchants, bankers, and men of business of all kinds—more especially those who labor under a reputation for benevolence—are inundated by applications from persons thoroughly deserving, who are reduced to the most desperate straits for a bare subsistence. Only a few days ago, a gentleman discovered in the conductor of the car in which he was travelling an old acquaintance, formerly a clerk with a salary of three thousand dollars, who was thankful to have even his present employment. Nor is he the only one of this class so engaged. The evil is, moreover, an increasing one, and people would do well seriously to bethink themselves of a remedy. Even clerks who do get work have, ordinarily, so poor a future before them, that the fascination this employment has can only be accounted for by absurd notions of its "gentility."

Persecution of Native Christians in Japan.

Speaking of the kindness shown to the Japanese Embassy in this country, the New York *Post* says: "This is the way the Japanese are treated in a Christian land. How is this courtesy returned? The latest news from Japan is the reply. We learn from despatches and letters sent to England from Nagasaki that the persecution of native Christians is deplorable. A high official of the Mikado Court, named Ewakura (who, by the way, is not to be confounded with Iwakura, the Japanese Embassador now in this country) is the superintending torturer. He orders the Christian converts to death in batches. As an instance, it may be stated that sixty-seven people recently perished in one lot. The forms of death are most shocking. Starvation, imprisonment without light or clothing, exposure on frozen ponds, and the forcing of burning coals into the mouth, are among the modes of torture in vogue. It is stated that the foreign Consuls in Japan have already informed their respective Governments of these atrocities, and it is hoped that the British Government will interfere.

The Fisk-Mansfield Letters—Fisk Declares His Repentance.

From McAlpine's Life and Times of James Fisk, Jr.

These are the letters of a man infatuated by a siren bent on leading him to destruction. They are not what a prurient public expected. Fisk fought hard to prevent their publication, and gave his enemy $15,000 that his same might not be blazoned forth to the world. It is evident that he did not write them—they were penned by a better scholar. For a long time certain of Fisk's immediate friends strove earnestly to induce him to publish the letters himself. He refused.

"You may laugh at me, but I tell you I can't put up on a sign board some of the purest thoughts that ever stirred me, and let the world laugh at me. They may curse me for this, and damn me for that, and ridicule me for something else—but, by the Lord, this is my *heart* that you want me to make a show of, and I won't."

But a few weeks before the publication of the letters, he yielded to the solicitation of his friends, and furnished his copies of the correspondence to an amanuensis, with orders to prepare them for the press. When this had been done to his satisfaction, he dictated a letter to the public, in which occurred the following words:

This will amuse a great many heartless people, but I am satisfied to let them laugh. For much that I have done I have been justly blamed, and have been ridiculed for much more. In this correspondence which was an insult to one of the purest women that ever lived, I have been more guilty than in anything else. I have sought and obtained the forgiveness of my wife. Now let the world laugh.

It was most unfortunate that Fisk changed his mind again, thereby losing an opportunity to present himself in the far better light than any in which the public has yet viewed him. There is no doubt that at this time he had resolved to turn over a new leaf and become a better man.

Henri Rochefort in Captivity.

The *Rappel* publishes a letter addressed by M. Henri Rochefort to Victor Hugo, dated Feb. 27. After congratulating M. Hugo upon the success *Ruy Blas*, M. Rochefort says: "I am in the infirmary of the Fort with Assi (of Creuzot) and Paschal Grousset, until it has been decided by what anthropophagi we are to be eaten. But as the *Rappel* has yet appeared before our disappearance, it will be a great kindness if you will request Francois Victor (Hugo) to send it to me. I received it when in prison at Versailles, and I do not think there would be any difficulty in my receiving it here. We continue to lead in our citadel here the life of a circus-horse. We walk all day round a circular platform, with no other excitement than seeing the weather-cock shifting from southwest to northwest. However, to-day we have been fearfully excited. Four soldiers fell into the sea, and would probably have all been drowned if two convicts had not, at the first alarm, rushed in at the risk of being swallowed up in the heavy surf, and succeeded in rescuing one of them. The most curious fact is, that it was precisely the two men who were first sentenced to death. Viel and Gentelet, who, like the great criminals that they are, did not hesitate to risk their lives to rescue soldiers who had been set to guard them. All the right-principled newspapers will, of course, point out the detestable conduct of these communards. I may add that the Sub-Lieutenant in command of the party also leaped into the waves to assist in saving his men, but unfortunately two of them are still in the open sea. I beg of you to send me news of everybody. Embrace my godson and his sister, whom I shall find a young woman in some fifteen years' time when I return from the Pampas, and tell your family to embrace yourself for me."

New Jersey Barbarians.

Sufferns is the name of a station on the Erie Railroad in New Jersey, a suburban station, the home of many a city merchant. In the mountains, but a tolerable walk from the villages of the valley, he will find an American community with nearly the least possible that is human, save the form; without civilization or organization of the lowest, even so much as gipsies; without arts above the arts of savages—hunting, charcoal-burning, and making baskets, wooden brooms, and the like, without hope or enterprise, or industry for anything better or beyond the instant demands of the animal nature; without a line of the simplest literature, or the least idea of written language or numerals; without a trace of the Bible, of Christianity, or of any sort of religion or deity; nay, almost without language, their *patois* being so scanty, as well as disorganized, that only the commonest of facts, and those with difficulty, are communicated by it. There is, of course, nothing worthy the name of marriage or family among them. Three surnames, it is said, suffice for three-quarters of the race. Their bearing is abject and spiritless, their faces stolid, their glances furtive, and their conduct timorous. Nobody knows or cares how they live, how they are born, or by what means they die, or how they are buried, in their savage isolation.

Curious Incident.

Expressman Clifford tells us, says the Trinity (Cal.) *Journal* of March 16, that last Friday, a reservoir belonging to William McCollum & Co., on the hillside opposite Little Prairie, on Trinity River, suddenly gave way, and a square block, comprising about four acres on the surface, slid down the mountain and shot across the river, damming it completely. The flow of the river was checked for more than an hour, to the great surprise of those living lower down the stream. The river raised fifteen feet before it broke over, and its flow was so effectually stopped that below the temporary dam it was easily crossed on foot. Probably a more singular circumstance has never happened within the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant."

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Stone! Stone!

THE CELEBRATED

JOLIET STONE

Is now offered for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Every kind of Dimension Stone, Window Caps and Sills, Water Table, Steps, Platforms, Vault Covers, every species of Flagging, Monument Bases, and all kinds of Marble Yard stock, constantly ready for shipment.

This Stone Excels All Others.

W. A. STEEL,
Successor to SANGER & STEEL, Joliet, Ill.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

100,000 BRICK

FOR SALE—best Milwaukee pressed—delivered on car or vessel at Milwaukee, on demand. Apply to L. H. BURCH, 658 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

Citizens' Bank,
OF BUTLER & CO.,

167 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, Government, and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Opdyke & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

TO LOAN.

Money on Real Estate Securities in sums to suit for a term of years. J. H. RUSSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit, on real estate and other approved securities or collaterals. SNYDACKER & CO., 490 Wabash-av.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN

Call the attention of buyers to their large stock of Haydole's Hammers, Bleed's Hatchets, Ohio Tool Co.'s Planes, Shelf Hardware, Wheeling Nails, Fence Wire, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, Agricultural Tools, Etc., Etc.

We are Headquarters for the

Genuine Batcheller Forks.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
57 West Lake-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Richardson & Jacob, has been dissolved on this date, John Jacob is removing on the 1st day of April with his personal property. JOHN RICHARDSON, JOHN JACOBS. Chicago, March 27 1872.

TO RENT.

LUMBER YARD TO RENT.

160 ft. north of North-av. Bridge, on east side of North Branch, dock new, to be leased for a term of years, cheap. Inquire of WM. S. JOHNSTON, Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
329 W. Madison-st.

OUR CELEBRATED
"CHAMBORD"
Seamless Glove,
Reduced from $1.75 to $1.00,
TO CLEAR OUT THE STOCK.

A full line of FRENCH and GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS, very cheap.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Spring Styles!

We are now fully prepared to offer to the Trade of the Northwest a complete stock of choice MILLINERY, NOTIONS, STRAW GOODS, REAL and IMITATION LACES, HAIR SWITCHES, CURLS, &c., at such prices as cannot fail to satisfy the closest cash buyers. Our Trimming Department will be under our former Superintendents. Orders will receive our careful and prompt attention. RETAIL DEPARTMENT will open APRIL 1.

WEBSTER BROS.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
270 and 272 WABASH-AV.

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

Would request any and all who have no PARTICULAR place to buy their CUSTOM MADE GARMENTS to look at their display of choice Imported Woollens and Cassimeres. They are ALL new, and selected with great care to suit the public. We guarantee a "FIT" or no sale.

Custom Department
AT WEST SIDE STORE,
45 and 47 WEST MADISON-ST.,
UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

A. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,
Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in,
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE & LAMP GOODS.
319 Michigan-av., and 156 South Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO R. R. COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND ALL IN WANT OF HELP.

I have, and will have continually, from 300 to 800 male and female help, willing and able to work. You will find it to your advantage to send orders to me.
LABOR EXCHANGE OFFICE, 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.
No charge to employers.

OLD RELIABLE
HONEY BEE
SMOKING TOBACCO, at wholesale by KANTZLER & CO., 175 Twenty second-st.

GENUINE
HONEY BEE
SMOKING TOBACCO, at wholesale by WALSER & BERGAARD, 275 South Clark-st.

Plants and Flowers
To-day, at 65 West Lake-st.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PEOPLE'S OMNIBUS AND BAGGAGE CO. will be held at its Office, No. 946 Wabash-av., at 11 a. m. Monday, April 1, 1872, for the election of Directors, and transaction of other business.
HAROLD S. PECK, Sec'y.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR INFANTS
NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARINA, THE MOTHER'S MILK SUBSTITUTE. Extensively used and recommended by the most eminent physicians. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. *H. ASTIE & CO., Sole Agents*, 15 South William-st., New York.

Metal Engraved Signs.
HOJER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs, 91 Duane-st., New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Minor Poems of Homer
The Battle of the Frogs and Mice, Hymns and Epigrams,
Translated by Parnell, Chapman, Shelley, Congreve and Hole, with introductions by HENRY NELSON COLERIDGE, and a translation of the LIFE OF HOMER, attributed to Herodotus.
1 vol. 12mo. 204 pp.
Handsomely printed on tinted paper. Cloth extra. Price, $1.50. Sent free of charge, by mail, on receipt of price.
A. DENHAM & CO., Publishers and Importers, 17 Murray-st., near Broadway, New York.
, Priced catalogues of our English and foreign books sent free of charge to any address.

REAL ESTATE.

MOVING SOUTH.

The CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY is South, and we have the largest list offered in the city. Call before buying.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 Harrison-st.
☞ After May 1, at No. 20 Congress-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

LAKE FOREST
Lots for sale on easy terms.
M. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent, 328 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
1 Woodbury Planer and Matcher, complete, and in perfect running order.
1 Express Wagon, nearly new.
1 heavy Single Harness.
1 second-hand Safe, good size.
All above for sale cheap for cash. Apply to B. A. & CO., 47 South Canal-st.

SALT. SALT. SALT.

We have now on hand a full supply of coarse, fine and dairy salt of our own manufacture. Shall be receiving on opening of lake navigation, as usual, new salt in new packages. SALT CO. of Onondaga.
A. J. LATHAM, Agent, Office 87 Market-st.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 10 Eldridge-court.
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS'
INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston,
ORGANIZED 1822.
Assets after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME
INS. COMP'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL
INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN
FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

Insurance on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, or on the OCEAN, taken at fair rates,

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICES.
Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

ASTOR Fire Insurance Company
DIVIDEND.

Creditors are hereby notified that, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, I will pay a first Dividend of Forty (40) per cent on all adjusted claims against the Astor Fire Insurance Company, of New York, on and after Monday, the 18th day of March, 1872, at my office, No. 161 Broadway, in said city of New York. Blank receipts for the dividend may be had without charge on application to JAMES VAN INWAGEN, Esq., 92 West Madison-st., Chicago, who will furnish all requisite information.
JAS. YEREANCE, Receiver.
New York, March 21, 1872.

GLOBE
FIRE
Insurance Company of Chicago.
CAPITAL STOCK (paid up) $200,000
SURPLUS (after payment of losses in full) $22,033
Being the first Chicago Company to obtain the certificate of the Auditor of State are issuing policies on desirable risks at equitable rates. Temporary Office, 369 Wabash-av. Branch Office, 66 South Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

Claims against all Chicago Fire Companies, and all insolvent Eastern Fire Companies, bought, and highest market price paid. Call at Room 1, No. 92 West Washington-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines.

TEUTONIA, OF CLEVELAND.

We will buy policies or give full information as to the condition of this Company.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Republic Insurance Co.

I have a few thousand dollars in certificates of indebtedness due August and December. Will sell at 72 cents. Address L 49, Tribune office.

CLEVELAND.

The VERY HIGHEST price paid for policies in above Company by BUTLER & CO., Bankers, 167 West Madison-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVING
WEST CHICAGO-AV.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee of Property Owners of West Chicago-av. at the office of John Buehler, No. 316 Milwaukee-av., until Tuesday, April 2 at 6 o'clock p. m., for curbing with curb walls, filling, grading and paving with wooden blocks (either Nicholson or DeGolyer patent), West Chicago-av. from the west line of Milwaukee-av. to the east line of Reuben-st., in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Board of Public Works. Said improvements will be paid for by the respective property owners as soon as the work is finished. The Committee reserves the right to refuse one or all proposals which are not in accordance with this notice, and no proposal will be accepted if the Committee is not satisfied that the person has the necessary ability, experience, energy, and that he is trustworthy and has the necessary means to complete said work. By order of the Committee.
CHAS. H. DUENSING.
Chicago, March 27, 1872.

Proposals for Day Scavenger Work.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, CHICAGO, March 28, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Health, at their office, until 12 m., Tuesday, April 9, for performing the day scavenger work of the city for one year, from May 1, 1872, according to specifications on file in said office.
Separate bids may be made for the removal of dead animals.
Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Health endorsed "Proposals for Day Scavenger Work."
The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board.
J. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, NO. 206 SOUTH FOURTH ST., ROOM 2, ST. LOUIS, MO., March 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, May 1, 1872, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with 20,000 pounds of tobacco. Samples of the tobacco, in packages of not less than 100 pounds, and of the stock or leaf, not less than 20 pounds, from which it is manufactured, must accompany proposals. Conditions, &c., can be ascertained on application at this office. C. B. PENROSE, Capt C. S., U. S. A.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Through Line to Waterloo and Cedar Falls via Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Commencing Sunday, March 24, THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPING Coaches to WATERLOO and CEDAR FALLS, will be attached to the regular night express train, leaving the Wells-st. Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 9:45 p. m. daily (Saturdays excepted), arriving at Cedar Falls the next forenoon, and making close connection for all points in Northern Iowa and Minnesota. Through tickets on sale at the City Ticket Office, No. 11 West Madison-st., and at the Wells-st. Depot.
M. HUGHITT, Gen. Supt.
H. P. STANWOOD, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents. Two packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

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...y Scavenger Work.
...LROADS.
...WESTERN RAILWAY.
...Waterloo and Cedar
...r Rapids, Iowa.
...UGHITT, Gen. Supt.
...OD, Gen. Ticket Agent.

BONN.

The Alabama Claims Question.

German Speculation and Criticism.

The Power and Practical Effect of International Courts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BONN ON THE RHINE, Germany, March 1.

Who dares the child's true name in public mention?
The few who thereof something really learned,
Unwisely frank, with hearts that spurned concealing,
And to the mob laid bare each thought and feeling,
Have evermore been crucified and burned.—*Faust.*

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

The criticisms of the German press upon the relative opinions held by the United States and England with reference to the question of remote damages connected with the Alabama Claims, continue to grow in interest. There is no change of front. The position of Germany remains decidedly at variance with that of the Washington Cabinet as regards the principle of redress for consequential injuries. Upon all other points, however, the leading German writers are emphatically in favor of the United States. That Gladstone committed a great and unpardonable blunder, and needlessly insulted the American nation, when he charged it with *mala fide* in the construction of the treaty, there is not a dissenting voice. The whole press maintains that the *real* Alabama Claims must be satisfied; that the direct loss suffered by our commerce through English piracy must be reimbursed; that, for every ship and every cargo destroyed, full value must be paid; and that the cost of cruising in search of the pirates also forms a righteous claim against England; but that remote damages are out of the question as a subject of inquiry under the Washington Treaty, for the following reasons:

First—Because it would be impossible to estimate them, as it would ever remain a mere speculation to fix the degree and extent of influence which England's action exercised on the prolongation of our civil war;

Secondly—Because no nation would pay the enormous sum required, except at the end—the desperate end—of a disastrous conflict; and,

Thirdly—Because it is incompatible with the dignity of a great nation to demand more than is justly due.

The prophetic remark of the *National Republican*, that a war with the Union would cause the downfall of the English Monarchy and result in a British Republic, meets with sneers and ridicule on this side of the Atlantic. A liberal paper, whose editor is not by any means opposed to Republics on principle, pronounces this prophecy "decidedly foolish," and suggests that it displays an ignorance of the public affairs of England which, in a leading American Administration organ, is truly lamentable. The recent public rejoicing in London at the recovery of the Prince of Wales, the spontaneous and enthusiastic demonstrations in honor of the Reigning House, seem to justify the opinion advanced by the critic of the Administration-prophet. England is, evidently, as yet too much in love with the pomp and circumstances of Royalty to content itself with a citizen-King in plain clothes.

As regards the possible consequences of an American-English war upon the fate of the two nations, German writers express the apprehension that the South, with the help of England, might possibly improve the occasion to revive its lost cause. This opinion is probably based upon the supposition that, in the nature of things, the South could not be expected to support the policy of the Administration against the best friends of the Rebellion; and that the opposition of the Administration and its friends to the measure of Universal Amnesty is not calculated to bridge the gulf of discontent with the existing state of affairs, and certainly is not the best means to engage the enthusiastic support of the South for the views and purposes of the Washington Cabinet.

THE SALE OF AMERICAN ARMS TO FRANCE.

In connection with the Alabama question, the resolution of Senator Sumner, calling for an investigation of the sale of American arms to France, is very widely discussed. Morton's and Conkling's violent opposition to this resolution has resulted in the conviction that the Administration is *not free* from blame in the premises. "Why," asks the blunt and honest German, "should the parties in power refuse, or even hesitate, to go into Court, if their hands are clean?"

GERMAN SPECULATION.

The latest German speculation on the secret motive which guides the Washington Cabinet in insisting upon consequential damages, will doubtless interest your readers. It may be high treason in me to repeat it, but I am determined to run the risk, in spite of the threatening attitude of certain Senators, who grow furious with indignation whenever another chant but that of "Hosannah and Hallelujah" comes within hearing of the White House. Here and there the suggestion is made that "The extreme views of the President and his friends, with reference to the extent of American claims against England, may possibly be caused by the necessity of transferring the attention and energy of the people from the internal to the external affairs of the Republic, though there may be as yet no visible intention to force a war for the purpose of making the re-election of General Grant a military necessity."

Whoever predicted these dangers to our country knows precious little of the spirit and temper of the people. Such usurpation would hardly spring into life before it would be a thing of the past, and the Republic would arise from the trial more glorious and mighty than ever. The attempt to prolong and extend the Executive power in the hands of one man, through the sacrifice of the nation's blood and treasure, would be wondered at as an example of unparalleled folly, and held in eternal hatred and contempt as a sacrilegious attack upon the liberties and peace of a free and happy people.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Does it not seem, in view of the wrangles and bitter controversies about the mere question of construing the powers and extent of jurisdiction under the Washington Treaty, as if the Treaty itself were, after all, not a very wonderful masterpiece of progressive diplomacy, though it has been proclaimed as such ever since its ratification?

INTERNATIONAL COURTS.

Is the hope that all international quarrels will, in the future, be settled by an International Board of Arbitrators, and that justice will be done without resort to the sword, more than a pious dream? Can a Court be called impartial when its several members are representative statesmen of different nations, and when each Judge looks upon the interests of his own people as paramount to all others? What sort of justice can be expected from such a Tribunal? If direct or remote consequences can possibly arise to Italy, Brazil, or Switzerland from the action of the International Court at Geneva, will not the representatives of these Powers consider it their duty to shape their votes in accordance with the necessities and desires of their own countries? This may be Machiavellian doctrine, but, as long as selfishness remains an attribute of nations as well as of individuals, political moralists will in vain urge the impartiality of their cosmopolitan philanthropy. And where, we might ask, is the power to enforce the decision of an International Court? Each litigant will refuse to be bound by the Court's decree, unless the terms are in accordance with his own views of the pending questions. Who will compel the execution of the judgment? The neutral States? Certainly not, unless such execution benefits their individual interests. But, if the decree of the International Court should be finally carried out by the force of arms, the very evil for the extermination of which the International Court was created becomes the sole available remedy. What, then, is the practical benefit of international arbitration, and what practical reason remains to boast of the Washington Treaty as the grand achievement of an enlightened and humane diplomacy? International relations will probably, in the future as in the past, hang upon the point of the sword. Only the fear that war might possibly involve a greater sacrifice, and enforce more disastrous terms of settlement, will ever persuade nations to submit to an unfavorable decree of International Judges. The Washington Treaty will probably not inaugurate the era of peace any more successfully, in these modern times, than the Areopagus of Greece, in the times of Athenian greatness.

If the innate wickedness of men should irreverently pluck the proud feather from the cap of the Administration; if the said feather should droop, and at last be cast upon the heap of useless political rubbish,—the pious consolation will still remain, that the will is good, though the flesh is weak; and that, if the people of England and of the American Union had been as pure and unselfish of purpose, as philanthropic in their inclinations, as the fathers of the Washington Treaty, the Geneva Conference might have been an unparalleled and brilliant success.

EDMUND JUSSEN.

A Brief Discourse Upon Hats.

Thomas J. Bowditch writes to the Troy *Times*:

There is considerable character in the manner in which a person wears a hat. You sometimes meet a person whose hat has a knowing tip, just the least bit suggestive of the careless, cheerful disposition of the wearer. It seems as if he has tipped it back so that all the world may see his jolly, good natured face, and understand that he is at peace with all the world. You meet another of a different type. He pulls his hat low down over his brows, and seems to be continually taking the measure of his boots. You feel at once that is not the sort of man with whom you can exchange confidence. Here comes another, and this kind always wear a "stove-pipe," and set it evenly upon the summit of the cranium, as if an inch to the right or left would destroy their equilibrium. Be careful of such men; put them in band-boxes; tie them up tightly; label them "first-class—to be kept in lavender," and put them carefully away. Here is another hat which has seen better days, but is now at its worst. Its glory has long since departed, and from the worn and shabby band to the napless crown, it speaks of the days which are gone. Perhaps the wearer of that hat was the life and soul of our young folks' parties—the great catch—the model young man; but now he is worse faded and worn than his shapeless tile. Poor fellow. "Whiskey did it." You meet other hats as different in shape and quality as the habits of the wearers. Hats which have long passed the season of their usefulness are generally looked at with disgust.

Why do men gaze with doubt and suspicion upon a shabby hat? Perhaps because it seems to show that the owner is going down the hill of adversity. If this is not so, why is it impossible for a man to pass a worn-out hat without giving it a kick? I believe there is a tendency in the mind of every human being to kick an old hat out of his way whenever he may encounter it on the sidewalk. I have seen men go into the middle of the street simply to kick one of these dilapidated objects. A few years ago we noticed away ahead a most shocking hat, lying top downward on the sidewalk. A tall, consequential, dignified-looking person was walking slowly on before, and, as he approached the dilapidated tile he raised his right leg and gave it a vigorous kick, which ought to have sent it across the street, and would have done so if the hat hadn't been filled with paving stones. As he limped along we heard him mutter the word "d——n!" and his countenance, as we passed him, wore an expression of dissatisfaction.

METEOROLOGY.

The International Congress at Vienna this Summer—Subjects to be Considered and Important Questions to be Solved—Suggestions by Professor Buys Ballot, of Utrecht.

Buys Ballot, the eminent Dutch Meteorologist, has published an address on the subject of the Grand International Congress of Meteorologists, for which preparations are now being made in Europe. The New York *Herald* gives the following summary of the document:

In the following pages I have endeavored to review some of the questions that may be discussed at a meeting of the General Congress of Meteorologists to be held, probably at Vienna, in the course of the present year.

The want of such Congress is deeply felt, and whenever it meets it will be of great utility. Nor can it be but a saving of much time, if attention be previously directed, however imperfectly, to such subjects as are likely to be submitted to consideration.

Mr. Mubry's inquiry into the local influence of mountains, of rain and wind, and the investigations of the progress of storms by Messrs. Buchad, Dove, Clement Ley, Loomis, Moon, De Verrier, and especially of the origin of depression systems—the great problem to be solved—have engaged my most serious attention.

Soon after the establishment of the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute I expressed a hope that some meteorologists would assemble a Congress, and deliberate on the interest of meteorology, that they might draw up some rules to be followed in making observations, in directing their calculations, and agree on the form in which they should exhibit their tables. Twenty years and more have elapsed since that time, and a General Congress has not yet been held. From this it appears that the late M. Kreil, the intelligent director of the meteorological observations in Austria, had good reason to affix three notes of interrogation to my request.

The utility of a Congress cannot be doubted, especially if attention be previously drawn to the most urgent questions.

We may state this: Since even the Meteorological Congress held at Brussels, in 1853, on the claims and interests of navigation and the systematic arrangement of observations at sea, has given a great impulse to the establishment of Meteorological Institutes in England and on the Continent of Europe, by which navigation has been shortened and hints have been given to foresee dangers and to escape them. The only reproach that can be made to this Congress is that too many observations were asked for, more than seamen were accustomed to, as unusual hours, and many of which (f. i.) psychrometrical observations, and of the density of the sea water, cannot be expected to be made with sufficient accuracy. Now, this is just what we should avoid, and be careful not to restrain the liberty of the observers. Every one must consider the usage prevailing in his own country and the extent of his means; we should remember that one who is ordered to observe certain regulations does not effect half so much as one who investigates according to his own judgment. Liberty should be respected everywhere; but especially in science should her spirit guide all our inquiries. By some very general indications they may be directed in such matters, that the general utility be promoted by co-operation of all; only such restrictions should be made as are necessary to contribute to the interests of science, to promote the common welfare, by proposing some rules and discussing them. By this means we may obtain a general method to be followed in making our observations and in publishing them.

If we now ask what are the most extensive wishes of science, the idea which we long to see realized, it is without doubt this, that all observed phenomena everywhere, at all times, continually noted down, should be collected, discussed, worked out.

Africa is uninhabited for the greater part; France could give us the north coast, England has done much on the south point, and along the Suez Canal some stations have arisen. The Continent of Asia to Russia, which centralizes her vast territory, is entirely left to England on the south coast, and in the isles of Asia there are observations of Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands. Dr. Bergsma will try to do for our colonies what has been done for our little country, whenever he has obtained the means required for that purpose. Australia, where the English flag floats, has many observatories; but on the northern confines it is uninhabited. America has a long series of observatories in the northern part of it. We only want them to be combined, that normals may be derived by comparisons of the results, and in the latter years some observations have been connected in the highly interesting journal of M. Jelinek and Hann. The observation on the ocean are discussed by England, Holland, and the Institute (Seewarte) of Hamburg. Shall we not follow the example of England, establishing observatories where there is the greatest want of them?

A great many difficulties may again arise about the place that would appear to have a sort of preference, being indicated as that where the time of observation is regulated. It is the old question, if Rome or Carthage shall impose her sceptre on the world. We hope, however, that no such impediment like that of the diverse weights and measures will present itself to excite competition between Berlin, Greenwich, Paris, St. Petersburg, Washington—places from which the longitude at sea is reckoned, and where, at the same time, so much has been done for general meteorology; for we may answer readily, if we do not choose among one of those places known for meteorological labors, and the Isle of Ferro, where nothing has been done, when narrow-mindedness throws down the apple of discord instead of leading to conciliation and mutual help, let the ballot decide.

Yet advocates for the other method of observation may fairly insist on their opinion being taken into consideration.

The tunnel of Mont Cenis affords an extraordinary opportunity for ascertaining temperatures in places separated by thick strata from the surface. The interest in these researches is hereby more awakened, and we appreciate more fully what already has been done at some fundamental observatories situated on formations above others appropriated to inquiries of this sort. The observers there will be induced to place their thermometerical thermometers as deep as possible; for if we allow that the study of temperature and its range in the upper strata gives us sufficient information in relation to plants, we are, in behalf of the theory of telluric heat, very desirous to know what happens in the deepest strata, that we may better ascertain the quantity of heat emitted by the earth, and conclude on its refrigeration, which has been called into question by Laplace, since he did not pay due attention to the causes by which the rotation of the earth is regarded.

Rain gauges present an important problem for the Congress. There are still other investigations, as those of the size and temperature of the falling drops, according to the height above the ground. At Utrect, Professor Van Rees has directed and collected observations made during four consecutive years of the amount of rain at the top of the Cathedral, and beneath rain gauges were placed at the four corners of the tower at the height of 100 metres, from which it has been found that much depended on the exposure to the wind. A greater amount fell on the sheltered side than on the exposed, where the drops, owing to the condensation of air against the building, fell over upon the rain gauge.

Many observers have given their attention to the height and direction of the clouds. The latter may easily be found by placing ourselves behind the vertical edge of a wall, so that the cloud appears to ascend or descend vertically. We venture to recommend the large sextant of Dr. Krecke, or the aid of an assistant, that at the same time, at the two ends of a stick, two or three metres long, the direction may be determined in which a conspicuous point of a cloud is to be seen. The Congress will have to decide about all these points, and others.

In other countries rain gauges may teach us the so much disputed influence of forests. In Silesia the plan has been adopted of placing them at distances of a few miles on all sides of a forest, to see if the average is the same near and at a distance from the trees. These researches are not to be overlooked by the Congress, nor is the question to be despised.

The evaporation from ground covered with vegetation will, in dry weather, be greater than from water, and less in damp weather (as has been proven by observation, because it then condenses the water from the atmosphere, even though it does not yet rain. The influence of circumstances should be known. What would become of the rivers of England if more water was evaporated than falls? What method shall we adopt for the observation of this subject?

There are many other highly interesting and important questions that will properly come before the Congress, which cannot here and now be discussed.

UTAH.

Anti-Admission Meeting at Salt Lake—Earthquake Shock—Snow in the Mining Regions.

SALT LAKE, March 28.—An immense meeting of citizens opposed to the admission of Utah, was held last evening at the Liberal Institute. Hundreds of ladies were present. Tom Fitch and other Jack Mormons repudiated and denounced the scheme. They showed how Mormon allegiance to the Church was beyond all considerations of general government and public sentiment; how every Mormon is bound by a solemn oath to revenge Joe Smith and oppose the United States authority. The speakers were heartily applauded. A memorial to Congress was adopted.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city yesterday at 8 o'clock p. m.

The snow in the mining camp at Little Cottonwood is about fourteen feet deep on a level. Many houses are buried.

The American Bureau of Mining Information for Utah has organized, with Warren Hussey as President.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 29.

The principal topic of conversation among bankers to-day was

THE MONSTROUS REVENUE BILL

just passed by the Legislature of this State. This bill has been amended so often that without a copy as it passed, it is difficult to tell the whole effect the last half dozen amendments may have on the previous sections. Enough, however, is known of its general tenor to show that it is a deliberate and monstrous attempt to plunder every bank, railroad company, and other corporations in the State of ten times the amount of tax they would rightfully be entitled to pay.

It provides for the taxation of the capital stock of every corporation, and also for the taxation of all the personal property held or controlled by it. Thus, a bank would not only have to pay once on its capital stock, but again on all the money, securities, and bills receivable held by it. Practically, it would not only be taxed twice on its own capital, but would also have to pay on its deposits.

A railroad company would not only be taxed on its property in its road, its depots, its rolling stock, and other property, but would be taxed on the same property a second time in the tax on its "capital stock," which represents this property.

The money deposited in bank would, in fact, be taxed three or four times. Thus, if a man borrowed money on his land, the tax on mortgages would be added to the rate of interest demanded by the lender (and it is folly to think any usury law could prevent it). If he deposited this money in bank, he would be taxed on it as part of his personal property; the bank, also, would have to pay on it again, and, as the bank would keep a large share of its funds with its correspondent bank in this city, the bank here would be obliged to pay on it again.

This scheme of plunder seems, however, to be aimed almost entirely at corporations, and is arranged so that every private individual may escape if he chooses to make a false return, and for the doing of which the bill provides a way, viz.:

The bill requires that in listing personal property for taxation, the person making the return shall answer to a set of over forty questions of particulars.

To this list the President officer, or other attorney making the return for a corporation, is obliged *to testify under oath that it is correct*, but the private individual making a return may answer these questions or not, *and is not required to swear to their correctness.*

In brief, it may be said that if this law can ever be enforced, the railroads and banks would have to pay nearly all the taxes; Cook County would have to pay a third or more of the entire taxes of the State. The taxes on some of the banks in this city, would be, in some cases, greater than their average annual profits; banking would be suspended, and general business would come to a standstill.

The corporations will, of course, refuse to be plundered in this manner. They will refuse to pay any personal property taxes, and will rather spend their money in litigation than to be plundered of it. The result will be that the State, which has attempted to oppress one class of its citizens for the benefit of another, will be without a revenue, a condition from which there is but one step to anarchy.

THE REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

The certificates of indebtedness of this company, due April 1 and 4, will be paid at maturity, upon presentation in person (not by remittance) to the Treasurer of the company, W. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., at the Union National Bank. The sum which will be paid out on these certificates will be, we understand, over $600,000. The other instalments of the Republic Insurance Company's indebtedness are represented by certificates due August 1, and December 1, which are now selling in the market at about 80c on the dollar.

Notwithstanding all the vituperation of which the Republic has been the recipient, it is the only one of our local companies which has paid anything worth talking about. The Merchants, with assets to the amount of $900,000, the Fireman's with assets to the amount of $700,000, and the Commercial, with assets of from $200,000 to $300,000, have not yet paid a dollar in dividends to their creditors. It is next to impossible to find out anything about what is being done with these assets, and it is time that some account should be rendered to the whole of the policy-holders.

IN THE MONEY MARKET

the demand for accommodation at the banks is fairly active.

Exchange is firm at from par to 25c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 29.—This being Holy Day, the Stock Exchange was closed; but a small number of persons interested in stocks and gold gathered in front of the Exchange. A good deal of gold was sold at from 110 to 110⅛, closing at 110 1-16 bid.

In stocks were sales of 100 shares New York Central at par: 100 Northwestern at 83, and 100 Union Pacific at 39. If there were other sales no one seems to know of them. We give the quotations: New York Central, 99⅞@100; Lake Shore, 96⅛@96⅜; Erie, 58@58⅛; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 9⅛@9⅜; Northwestern, 83 bid; and 39 bid for Union Pacific.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,901	4,444	3,816	3,253
Wheat, bu	1,750	13,850	4,327	44,548
Corn, bu	19,585	22,160	14,878	60,966
Oats, bu	15,510	14,980	33,150	12,396
Rye, bu	....	2,079	860	1,400
Barley, bu	6,240	5,050	7,335	6,969
Grass seed, lbs	120,814	72,775	58,315	52,163
Flax seed, lbs	....	26,880	....	20,000
Broom corn, lbs	....	111,015	....	8,834
Cured meats, lbs	98,840	189,810	186,670	223,000
Beef, brls	20	14	....	69
Pork, brls	224	69	195	250
Lard, lbs	123,206	126,440	121,970	83,940
Tallow, lbs	15,050	19,350	11,700	200
Butter, lbs	41,800	33,150	6,760	10,480
D. hogs, No	37	133	....	....
Live hogs, No	7,634	4,821	5,267	2,154
Cattle, No	3,188	2,279	1,805	1,659
Sheep, No	2,846	3,165	4,421	1,739
Hides, lbs	72,270	140,039	....	56,070
Highwines, brls	50	228	383	400
Wool, lbs	....	30,748	8,700	580
Potatoes, bu	2,201	13,012	....	....
Lumber, m	1,023	332	1,150	1,296
Shingles, m	1,500	2,969	2,357	2,170
Lath, m	200	....	34	82
Salt, brls	....	140	1,051	1,045

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 123 bu wheat; 25 bu oats; 585 bu rye; 936 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 44 cars corn; 1 car oats; 1 car rye. Total 47 cars, or 19,000 bu.

The produce markets were less active to-day, but the leading departments were firmer. The cause of the comparative quietness was the fact that it was Good Friday, which is generally observed as a mercantile holiday in England and New York. Hence there were no despatches from those points; and in the absence of advices a great many operators preferred not to trade. There are some who work altogether by statistics, and a few who act according to their own inferences; but the great majority are influenced by the news from other points. With them the rule is "no news, no trading."

The Board of Trade to-day adjourned at 1 o'clock, in compliment to the day. Hence there was no afternoon call.

The dealers in lumber do not anticipate that much difference would have followed the passage of the lumber clause, which was excepted from the Relief bill. They seem to expect lower prices, as a large quantity of lumber has been cut during the past winter; and much of it would have been ruined if not cut, as the fires had left it free to the incursions of the borers. The fact is, that there is so much competition in the lumber market that dealers are obliged to sell for what they can get. In other words, the law of supply and demand determines the price, and the holders of lumber are unable to combine to regulate the production, as the salt makers can. Lower prices in lumber may be expected; they are already lower than two weeks ago.

Highwines were inactive and nominally easier, with sellers at yesterday's quotations. Holders asked 83½c per gallon, while 83c was the best bid; hence no sales.

Lake freights were quiet and nominally unchanged. They are firm on corn to Buffalo, which is quotable at 13c, with many bidding 14½c. For the lower lake ports there is no inquiry, and prices are weak, at 13c for corn to Oswego, and 17c for do to Kingston. The canal boats Elizabeth and Montauk cleared to-day for Buffalo with 10,000 bu of wheat.

Provisions were irregularly higher, with a little more doing, though most of the real business transacted was done in about fifteen minutes. Mess pork opened dull, and advanced 10@12½c per brl under a sharp speculative demand, but closed easier. Lard was firmer at yesterday's outside quotations, with more buyers. Meats were quiet and unchanged. The better demand for pork was probably due, more than anything else, to the fact that at the call yesterday a prominent operator offered $11.50 for any part of 5,000 brls for May; and the smaller ones thought to-day that his "superior judgment" had decided it to be a good time for them to fill in—they acted accordingly. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11 35; do, seller April, $11.37½; do, seller May, $11.60; do, seller June, $11.75@11 80; do, seller July, $11 95@12 00. Lard, cash or seller April $8 20; do, seller May, $8 30@8 32½; do, seller June, $8 47½@8 50. Green hams nominal at 6@8c. Dry salted meats at $3.80 for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5⅝c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5½c. Sweet pickled hams, 7@8½c. Bacon quoted at 5c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs; 7c for short clear, and 10½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8 75@9 00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork (named brands) at $11.50; 250 brls do at $11.37½; 1,750 brls do seller April at $11.40; 1,500 brls do at $11.37½; 200 brls do at $11.35; 1,250 brls do seller May at $11.65; 1,200 brls do at $11 60; 500 brls do seller July at $12.00; 50 tcs lard (kettled) at $8 25; 100 tcs do (No. 1) at $8.00; 500 tcs do seller April at $8.20; 1,000 tcs do at $8.15; 250 tcs do seller May at $8.32½; 250 tcs do at $8.30; 3,500 tcs do seller June at $8.50; 100 tcs do at $8.47½; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 8½c; 120,000 lbs shoulders at $3.80 per 100 lbs; 25,000 lbs loins at 5c; 200 boxes long clear at 6½c; 10 brls country tallow at 8c.

Flour was less active, at unchanged prices. The only buying was of a few lots of good brands for the local trade, the shippers being out of the market. Bran was firmer, being scarce. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9 25; 25 brls do at $8.50; 150 brls do at $7.60; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.00; 500 brls do (Minn.) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6 00; 100 brls do at $6.62½. Total, 1,175 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $17.00, on track.

Wheat averaged about ½c higher than at the close yesterday, and the market was really a strong one, though not active, for the reasons given above. The trading was principally in options, but there was a moderate demand for car lots, at about April prices. Seller May opened at $1 26, receded to $1.25¾, and advanced to $1 26¾ at the close. Seller April sold at $1 20⅛@1 20½, closing at $1 20½; this option was relatively dull, the inquiry being small. Seller June sold at $1 26⅞@1 27⅛. No 1 spring was nominal at $1 28@1 30; No. 3 do at $1 15@1 16, and rejected do at $1.05@1.06; the inside for regular. Cash sales were limited to 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1 20½; 5,000 bu do at $1 20⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.20¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.20½; 15,000 bu do at $1.20. Total, 40,000 bu.

Letters received by commission merchants in St. Louis state that the winter wheat sown in Southern Illinois and Southern Missouri is now looking well, the roots having escaped the action of frost, and the blades cut off now being replaced by vigorous growth.

Corn was very quiet, but averaged about ½c higher, though for next month's delivery the market ruled uniformly dull, and there was little demand for any options. Cash lots were in some request, the current receipts being light, and the near approach of the time when winter storage expires, caused a preference of fully 1c in favor of fresh receipts over regular. Seller April opened at 38½c, receded to 38c, and closed at 38¼c; seller May sold at 41½c@42c; seller May and June at 41⅞c; seller June at 44⅛@44½c; and seller July at 45⅛@44c, all closing with firm holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 800 bu do at 39c, both strictly fresh; 5 000 bu do at 38¾c; 30,000 bu do at 38c; 6,800 bu on track, at 38½c; 3,200 bu do at 38½c. Total, 47,000 bu.

Oats were very quiet, but firm at yesterday's prices, there being a limited demand with scarcely anything offered. Seller the month or seller April was quoted at 30⅞@30½c; seller May at 34¼@34⅜c; and seller June at 35½c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 were salable at 32c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 31c; 600 bu by sample at 31½c; 600 bu do at 30c; 600 bu do at 34½c; and 600 bu do at 33¼c. Total, 5,400 bu.

Rye was neglected, and nominally unchanged, at 69c for seller April; and 70@71c for fresh receipts of No. 2. Sales were limited to about 300 bu by sample at 69@70c.

Barley was dull and lower. There were no buyers early, and seller April was offered at 49c without takers. Later the option sold sparingly at 49½c, and closed at 49@49½c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 were quoted at 51@51½c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No 2 at 50c; 800 bu do at 49½c; 800 bu by sample at 72c; 800 bu do at 68c; 300 bu do at 65c. Total, 3,600 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 29.

BUTTER—Outside buyers, as well as the local trade, were operating with considerable freedom to-day, and the market was steady for all descriptions save common, which remain easy. Prices range as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@27c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—This market underwent no perceptible change. The demand for grain bags continues steadily fair, and prices remain firm, in sympathy with the raw material. Burlaps and gunnies are quoted steady. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade was fairly active, and for leading articles prices were fully sustained. We quote: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, $4 00@4 25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3.25; marble dust, $3 00; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand, ₽ brl, $3.00@3 25; plastering hair, ₽ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90 00; building brick, $14.00@16 00; fire clay, $4 00@5.00 ₽ brl.

BROOM CORN—Trade is very dull, and prices are almost nominal. We quote as follows: Common at $40.00@70.00 ₽ ton; fair to medium, $80 00@90.00; choice, $100.00@110.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@160.00.

BEANS—Following are the prices now current: $1.50@1.85 for common; $2 00@2.20 for fair to choice medium, and $2 25@2 50 for navy.

CHEESE—Dealers report a liberal inquiry for this staple, and the little prime cheese on hand is being held with great firmness at the quoted prices. The following are the current rates: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 16@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—Was again firm. The demand was small, at the following prices: Lehigh, prepared, $13 00; Lehigh, lump, $12 00; Lackawanna, $13 00; Erie, $10 00; Brier Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9 00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8 00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6 00.

COOPERAGE—The demand was small, but prices were firm, at the annexed range: Pork barrels, $1 20@1.30; lard tierces, $1 50@1 57; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings quoted at $18 00@20.00 for pork barrels.

EGGS—The supply is increasing, and prices were lower, with sales at a range of 15@18c per dozen for common to choice lots.

FRUITS—DRIED—Trade was satisfactorily active, and the market remains steady and firm. We quote: Dates 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3 15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 8½@9c; do, new, Western, 8½@9½c; do, new, Michigan, 10½@11c.

FISH—Met with a good demand, and the market ruled comparatively steady at about former prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5 25@5 50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5 25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10 00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8 50@9 00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8 00@8 50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7 50; No. 1 shore kits, $2 00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1 15@1.20; bank cod, $6 00@6 50; George's cod, $7 00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11 00.

GREEN FRUITS—The following prices were being realized: Apples, from store, $3.00@4 50; cranberries, $9.00@11 50 for wild, and $13.00@14 00 for cultivated; lemons, $5 00@5 50; oranges, Messina, ₽ box, $6.25@6.50; do, Palermo, $5.25@5 50.

GROCERIES—The coffee market is quoted firmer in New York, but the stocks in store here are liberal, and quotations were to-day lowered ½c on some descriptions. Sugars are firmer. Soaps are also firmer, with an upward tendency. Other goods on the list may be quoted steady. We revise our list as follows:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22¼@23¼c; good do, at 22@22½c; common, at 21@21½c; O. G. Java, at 28@29c; Singapore, at 24½c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7⅞@8c; Carolina, at 9⅛@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12¾@13½c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A. No. 2, at 11⅞@12c; B, at 11⅞@11⅝c; XC, at 11⅛@11½c; C, at 11⅛@11⅜c; choice brown, at 10⅛@10½c; fair do, at 10@10⅛c; New Orleans do, at 9⅛@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1 25@1 30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, at 40@6 c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1 20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6⅝c; standard, at 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—The demand is still far from being active but a steady improvement is witnessed and the market is working firmer. The supply is fair at the annexed quotations, which are the wholesale prices paid by dealers. On track—Timothy beater pressed, $13.50@14 00; do, loose pressed, 13 00@13 50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The daily receipts are readily absorbed, and the market remains firm at the late advance, there being free buyers at the quotations. There is no accumulation of stock and any material increase in the demand would cause a further upward movement of prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Green city butchers 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two thirds price; branded, 10 ₽ cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We quote prices firm as follows:

Horse-shoe iron		6½@6⅝	
Bar iron	4 7-10@	4 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@	5 5-10	rates
Light band	5 7-10@	5 9-10	rates
Hoop	6 @	6 2-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@	5 5-10	rates
Round and square	4 7-10@	4 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 6-10@	4 8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18		rates
Sheet iron		6½	rates
Norway railroad	7½	@ 8½	rates
German plow steel	9	@12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	9	@11	rates

LEATHER—Activity and firmness are the predominant features of the leather market. Both domestic and imported goods are in light stock not only here but in all the markets of the country, and there are unmistakable indications of a further appreciation in values. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@ .40
Country harness	.35@ .37
Line city, ₽ lb	.40@ .43
Kip, ₽ lb	.60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper No. 1, ₽ ft	.26@ .28
City upper No. 2, ₽ ft	.25@ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.23@ .26
Collar, ₽ ft	.21@ .23
Calf, city	1.30@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@ .37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@ .33
"B A" sole	.31@ .32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	85.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The demand from all quarters continues good, yet for the lower grades prices tend to a lower range. We, however, make no change in prices:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	30.00@32.00
Common boards	20.00@21.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@ 4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@30.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@30.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@32.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

There was a better inquiry, and prices ruled firm as follows:

A or Star sawed shingles	$3 25@3 50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles met with a good demand, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Sold quite readily upon the basis of $5.25 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5 25; 8d per keg, $5 50; 6d per keg, $5 75; 4d per keg, $6 00; 3d per keg, $6 75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Lard oil continues easy, in sympathy with the raw material, though the fact that the production scarcely keeps pace with the demand operates to prevent any marked depreciation in values. Carbon was easier, there being free sellers at our inside quotations. Linseed continues firm and an early advance is looked for. Prices range as follows: Carbon, 24@25c; extra winter lard, 80c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2 15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 67c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 93@95c.

POULTRY—The demand was moderately active, and prices were firm as follows: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@5 00; turkeys do, ₽ lb, 18@20c; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; small do, $1.00@1.25.

POTATOES—The supply is increasing and prices are easy, as follows: 90@95c for common mixed, and at $1.00@1.15 for good to choice straight lots from store.

SALT—There was a good demand at former prices: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.15; and diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5 00 per bag.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair demand and held firmly at former quotations. Other varieties were steady. We quote: Timothy at $3.20@3 40 for inferior to poor, and $3 60@3.75 for good to prime. Clover at $4 25@5.00 for common to prime, and $5 50@5.75 for mammoth. Millet at 80@85c, and Hungarian at 80@90c.

TEAS—We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1 20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1 10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1 25@1 40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1 10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1 00.

TOBACCO—Remains firm at previous rates. We repeat our list:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—The demand was fair and prices were sustained: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—In this department few new features are noticeable. Trade was fairly active, and quotations were steady, as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	63@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@40c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 29.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,608	3,637	2,302
Tuesday	2,569	6,350	1,074
Wednesday	3,271	8,996	1,642
Thursday	3,188	7,634	2,846
Friday	2,333	5,811	1,633
Total	14,969	32,428	9,497
Same time last week	11,987	25,747	8,357
Week before last	10,616	38,238	6,068

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,462	3,387	1,315
Tuesday	2,060	5,853	1,154
Wednesday	1,558	6,121	1,044
Thursday	1,805	5,267	442
Friday	....	....	....
Total	7,885	20,628	3,955

CATTLE—The market was without decided change, as compared with yesterday. The demand was fairly active for nearly all descriptions, and, aside from rough, thin lots, which were weak and irregular, a firm, healthy tone pervaded the market. The supply, as will be seen, was considerably smaller than on the two or three preceding days of the week, and by the middle of the afternoon about all desirable lots had been picked up, sales making at $5 00@5.62½ for medium steers of from 1,050 to 1,300 lbs average, at $5.75@6 50 for good to choice steers, averaging from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs, and at $6 75@7 37½ for extra steers averaging 1,400 lbs and over. Butchers' stock sold chiefly at $4.00@5.00, and stockers at $4.00@5.25. The market closed quiet and steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	6.15@6.50
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@6.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
33	smooth fleshy steers	1,323	$5 75
46	choice steers	1,321	6 00
20	light fleshy steers	976	4 90
14	oxen and steers	1,578	5 00
17	medium steers	1,143	5 37½
17	medium steers	1,042	5 25
17	good steers	1,238	5 80
15	good steers	1,313	5 80
15	choice steers	1,304	6 00
16	choice steers	1,310	6 50
16	choice steers	1,409	6 25
47	good steers	1,221	5 80
17	medium steers	1,143	5 30
16	butchers' stock	1,056	3 78
17	medium steers	1,314	5 70
16	medium steers	1,266	5 62½
18	butchers' stock	888	3 75
74	choice steers	1,470	6 45
32	medium steers	1,215	5 60
49	medium steers	1,175	5 55
36	medium steers	1,230	5 65
17	medium steers	1,155	5 50
14	medium steers	1,468	5 35
17	medium steers	1,168	5 25
16	choice steers	1,390	6 18½
90	medium steers	1,127	5 37½
14	extra steers	1,443	6 75
48	choice steers	1,322	6 25
15	choice shipping steers	1,307	6 00
16	choice shipping steers	1,391	6 12½
15	choice shipping steers	1,478	6 50
12	oxen	1,400	5 75
27	extra steers	1,202	6 75
13	medium steers	1,119	5 50
17	medium steers	1,145	5 65
14	rough steers	1,389	5 50
16	good steers	1,278	5 75
16	choice steers	1,215	5 95
15	good smooth steers	1,129	5 60
32	medium steers	1,296	5 80
65	good steers	1,255	5 80
39	good steers	1,294	5 75
16	rough steers	1,312	5 25
16	good steers	1,222	5 70
13	extra graded steers	1,732	7 37½
46	choice steers	1,320	6 00
80	choice steers	1,340	6 20
18	cows	900	3 75
12	butchers' stock	1,134	4 11
16	choice steers	1,436	6 62½

HOGS—To-night closes another dull and unsatisfactory day in this department of the live stock trade. The supply was again moderate, but buyers seemed afraid to take hold even at the decline gained yesterday, and further concessions had to be made. At a decline of 5@10c trading was slow and a good many hogs remained unsold at the close. The range of prices was $4.00@4.50, though, with one or two exceptions, nothing sold above $4.45, and very few above $4.40, the bulk selling at $4.15@4.35. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	219	$4.40	19	294	$4.00	50	237	$4 50
27	284	4.25	37	186	4.15	41	215	4 20
49	196	4.40	38	198	4.15	43	266	4.35
63	220	4 25	23	226	4.00	45	243	4.35
45	253	4.60	58	219	4.20	72	183	4.25
41	193	4.30	40	261	4 20	58	243	4.35
66	198	4.25	119	216	4.25	55	211	4.30
47	257	4.45	55	217	4.25	50	235	4.25
51	190	4.20	106	218	4.25	18	393	4.25
57	280	4.45	56	191	4.20	36	198	4.15
59	201	4.20	52	181	4 40	33	178	4.15
61	196	4.15	114	237	4.35	31	201	4.15
81	202	4.10	44	192	4.25	33	205	4.20
60	280	4 40	41	183	4.25	115	206	4.15
78	200	4.25	48	179	4 20	112	202	4.25
63	220	4 35	39	244	4 40	115	208	4.20
39	211	4 25	40	226	4.25	117	208	4.20
112	283	4.44						

SHEEP—Prices were without quotable change. The lighter receipts checked the downward course of prices, and the market ruled steady at $6.00@6.50 for common; at $6 75@7 00 for medium, and at $7.75@8.50 for good to choice. A small lot averaging 123 lbs brought $9 00. They were sold by H. E. Mallory. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

200	94	$8.25	83	94	$8 00
81	81	7 50	162	104	7 62½
40	123	9 00	250	82	6 40
288	88	7 00	165	98	8 00
89	83	7 00	58	79	7.00
69	108	7 90			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The dry goods market continues active and buoyant. Prices favor seller. From present indications there will be no clashing in the prices of any staple article this season, as the raw materials are relatively higher than cloth as a general thing. Particulary is this true of wool and woollens, and hence the trade are buying with freedom and confidence in the maintenance of prices. Pacific Mills lawns are advanced to 16½c; do Dolly Varden, 18c; Organdies do do, 18c; Cretones, 15½c; do, Dolly Varden, 17½; Percales do, of same styles, 27½c; Batiste cloths in plain colors, 27½c; Augusta brown sheetings, 13½@14c; Pittsfield do, 12½c; Wachusett, 30 inch do, 12½c; Monadnock, 9-4, brown sheetings, 30@32½c; do, 10 4, do, 35@37½c; Androscoggin do, 11-4, 50c per yard. Wamsutta bleached muslins, 21c; New York Mills do, 22@22½c; Slatersville do, 13½c; Tuscarora XX and A do, 19c; Masonville, 18½c; Nashua E, 17c; and White Rock, 17c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 29.—Cattle receipts 1,835, making week's supply 409 cars, against 405 last week. Market closed weak; prices declined ⅛c. Sales 209 Illinois steers, av 970 to 1,368 lbs, $5 50@6.50; 15 Illinois oxen, av 1,374 lbs, $5.75; 121 Canada stockers and steers, av 825 to 1,042 lbs, $4.12½@5.37½.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,800 making supply for week 11,700, against 8,033 last week. Market closed dull, with prices ½c to ⅛c off from last week. Sales, 88 Indiana sheep, 78 lbs, $7.00; 178 Ohio, 86 lbs, $7 12½.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,4?6, making total for week 15,100, against 15,700 last week. Scarcely any thing doing, and light shipping hogs quoted at $4.50@4.62½. Sales of 153 av. 177 lbs at $4.55.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 36 cars. This makes 7,400 this week, or about 300 more than last week. Most droves are thin and selling at 11@12c; no change from yesterday. Thinnish, 6@6¼ cwt., Missouri and Cherokees selling at $11.00@11.50; fat 7½ cwt. Illinois at $13 00. None left over, and full supply expected Monday.

Sheep—To-day, 3,400; a few spring lambs included. Total sheep this week, 13,300, or 3,000 more than same date last week. Market steady at 9@10c for most lots, prime selling at 10½c, with 1 car, 107 lbs, choice Michigan at 10½c; 3 cars, 90 lbs, Ohio at 10c.

Hogs—2,700, making 22,300 so far this week, or 900 more than the previous week. Nothing doing in live or dead hogs.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1 20½. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye steady; No. 1, 68½c. Barley dull and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No 1 red winter strong at $1.63; No. 2 dull at $1 51@1.52. Corn steady at 52c. Oats firm; No. 1, 43c.

PETROLEUM—Very little doing and prices unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 29—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and 1c higher; amber Michigan, $1 58; No. 2 red, $1.55½; No. 3, $1 48. Corn firm and a shade better; high mixed, 47½c; low mixed, 46½@47c. Oats firm; No. 2, 38½@38½c; Michigan, 38½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork and lard quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Quiet and weak for low grades; other qualities firm; super winter, $6.25; treble extra, $7.00@7.75. Wheat—Spring firm; No 2 Chicago, $1 38; winter excited and higher; $1 90 offered for No. 2 red, and refused. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping, and lower to sell small lots; No. 2, 36c. Barley quiet at 60@70c for Iowa spring. Rye dull and drooping; sample lots, 77c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; some speculative demand; sales at $11.50@11.75, seller April. Dry salt meats quiet; loose clear rib and clear to arrive next week, 6@6½c; packed lots ½c higher. Bacon closed lower; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7c; order lots, ½c higher. Lard dull and unchanged; 8c offered; 8½c asked.

HOGS—Dull at $3 80@4 60.

CATTLE—Quiet at 3½@6½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady and 1c higher; extra, $1 67½; No. 1, $1.61½; amber, $1.56. Corn dull and lower; yellow, 51c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 29—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged in every respect.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 14@15c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; sales at $11.50@11 62½ cash; $12 00@12 12½ seller June; $12.25 buyer June; 2,000 brls sold at these rates. Lard quiet; held firm; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats dull and unsettled; shoulders, 4c; sides, 5½c, 5½c, 6½c asked. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 5c; sides, 6½@6½c for clear rib, and 7c for clear; hams, 10½@11½c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $4.50@4.75.

WHISKEY—Dull, drooping; small sales at 84c; buyers contend for lower rates.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—TOBACCO—Very active; prices stiff.

COTTON—Nominal; middlings, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $7.50. Grain quiet and nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7c. Bulk meats, no inquiry; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½c; clear, 6c. Pork quiet at $12.00.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Business partially suspended. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red, $1.76; amber, $1.78; white, $1.80@2 00. Corn quiet; yellow, 65c. Rye, 88c. Oats dull; white, 53@53½c; mixed, 50@51c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Declining.

WHISKEY—Dull; 90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1 72. Corn unchanged, at 71c on track. Oats dull; State, 53c. Barley and rye quiet.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania, $1.80@1.87. Corn steady; mixed Western, 61@62c. Oats dull; Western, 51@54c. Rye, quiet at 90@98c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $13 25. Bulk meats—Bacon unchanged; sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard dull at 9½c.

WHISKEY—89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $6 50; XX, $7.25@7.50; XXX, $8 00. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 65c; white, 80c. Oats firm at 57@58c. Bran scarce and firmer at $1.60.

HAY—In light supply and firmer; sales prime at $40.00; choice at $41 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.25. Bacon dull at 5½c, 7½c, and 7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 10½@11c. Lard firm; tierce, 9½@9½c; keg, 10½@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; common, 7½c; good fair, 8½c; fully fair, 9½c. Molasses in good demand; inferior fermenting, 25c; centrifugal fermenting, 36c; fair fermenting, 42c; prime fermenting, 48c. Coffee quiet; fair, 19½c; good, 19½@20½c; prime, 20½c.

COTTON—Receipts, 355 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 1,900 bales; New York, 659 bales. Stock, 151,694 bales. Week's receipts, net, 17,452 bales; gross, 19,974 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 16,811; Continental, 12,018 bales; coastwise, 5,204 bales.

WHISKEY—Western rectified, 85@95c.

MARINE.

CLEARANCES.—The Secretary of the Treasury orders Collectors of Customs to require all vessels to report arrivals and take out clearances, even if trading within the limits of a district.

ESCANABA LIGHTHOUSE.—On the opening of navigation the present fixed white light of Escanaba will be exhibited as a fixed red light.

AT CLEVELAND.—Alternate floating islands of ice and strips of Erie's self were to be seen from the shore Tuesday.

NEW CANADIAN VESSELS.—Eight new sail vessels are now being built at various Canadian ports, as follows:

Garden Island—One, capacity, 20,000 bushels.

Port Burwell—Two, one of 8,000, the other of 15,000 bushels capacity.

South Bay—Two, one of 8,000, the other of 10,000 bushels capacity.

Owen Sound—One of 20,000 bushels capacity.

Ten propellers, of an average capacity of 17,000 bushels each, are being built as follows: One at Kingston, one at Hamilton, one at St. Catharines, two at Chatham, two at Lock No. 5, Welland Canal, one at Port Dalhousie, and one at Sarnia. These propellers are intended to form a daily line between Chicago, Milwaukee, and Kingston.

A propeller of 10,000 bushels capacity is being built at Welland.

A powerful tug is on the stocks at Port Dalhousie.

Four lake barges are also being built, one at Welland, one at Port Robinson, and two at Chatham. Their carrying capacity will be about 4,000 bushels each.

FRENCH FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Trial and Acquittal of ex-Prefect de la Motte—Pouyer-Quertier's Testimony.

Paris (March 6) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Out from the prisoner's dock, where he stood charged with forgery, peculation, and lesser crimes, M. Janvier de la Motte comes redeemed, disenthralled, and whitewashed. A full report of the trial offers an interesting study of certain manners and customs in France. A verdict of acquittal had begun to be hoped for by Bonapartists, and feared by Republicans, in the first days of the trial. The anticipation of people who knew that the result would be as it has now proved, was founded on several considerations, of which, after the third day's proceedings, the weight became more and more evident. The Government prosecutor had made out the case too strong; there was an air, if not the reality, of political animus, mixed with the purer spirit of mere justice, which tended to raise a counter-current of opinion in the local public and jury. If M. Janvier had run through two fortunes, shivered gold by the $20,000 at a time on this and the other facile Danae of Paris, had "relations" with the three Sisters Renault (one of whom resided at the Prefecture, and brought him offspring, and led a wild, loose life generally), that was not a hanging matter. M. Janvier was a most generous man with any money of which he obtained control,—a social fellow, loose in his bookkeeping unquestionably, but too careless of money to be so for the sake of lining his own pockets, which he had rather a passion for emptying. His expenditures were not greater than those of other Prefects, and, anyhow, he had suffered imprisonment for eight months, and it was hard to have his private life exposed to the world in this way. Mlle. Crenisse, of the Palais Royal, whom he had entertained for a brief period at the cost of $60,000, more or less, testified generally to the fact, with ungrateful indifference to the prisoner. It seems indisputable that M. Janvier was an excellent Prefect for his department, as Prefects go, or as they went on under the Empire. He was a pushing, enterprising administrator, and, in fact, quite a favorite in his department. That it was the constant practice of himself and his subordinates to present, pay, receipt, and enter fictitious bills and accounts, he did not pretend to deny. Thus, a circus manager, having recived $60 for a gratis performance at a *fete*, was requested to sign a receipt for $800.

What, perhaps, will at first most surprise a foreign reader of the report of the trial is, that neither the accused (who in French Courts is also interrogated) nor other witnesses appeared to regard this class of facts, to which they testified, with any surprise or sense of shame. Witnesses called for the defense were gentlemen of high social standing—mostly Councillors General of the department during the incumbency of M. Janvier at the Prefecture. These all swore to their confidence in M. Janvier's honesty. Now, not only are these gentlemen men of wealth, Counts, Dukes, and ex-Senators, but, in their quality as members of the Departmental General Council they were theoretically the official controllers of M. Janvier's accounts, and had actually passed their approval on them year after year. How thorough their control of the department finances was, appears from this trial, which will weaken the legendary administration of some people for the enviable perfection of French financial administration. It has been well enough known to those who chose to look and learn, that the functions of the Councils General under the Empire chiefly consisted in holding a brief formal session once a year, which opened with a general hand-shaking, was carried on with a dinner, and closed by a grand banquet and ball at the Prefecture, enthusiastic shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Imperatrice!" "Vive le Prince Imperial!" The Prefect was in his district a Vice-Emperor, holding from and to the Minister of the Interior, equally irresponsible and uncontrolled, except by his master.

Among the witnesses for the defence was Pouyer-Quertier. What he began to give as cool testimony grew and warmed to a long, eloquent plea, more effective for the prisoner than that of his paid counsel, M. Lachaud, one of the most eminent criminal advocates of the Paris bar. So soon as reported, it became with the public the central point of interest in the whole affair, and has created a sensation which its bearing and consequences, quite apart from the immediate acquittal of M. Janvier, fully justify. Keep in mind that the prosecution of the ex-Prefect was instituted more than eight months ago at the orders of M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, then and ever since M. Pouyer-Quertier's colleague in M. Thiers' Cabinet. Do not forget that Pouyer-Quertier is Minister of Finance. Observe that M. Casimir Perier, at the time, and till very recently, another of his colleagues in the Cabinet, still a member of the Assembly, puts a claim into Court against M. Janvier for $42,600 due by the defaulting Prefect to the Ministry of the Interior.

Now note the two main points of Pouyer-Quertier's testimony, or you may say testimonial, in favor of the accused. He deems him to have been an able, excellent, honest Prefect, and to be an innocent man,—a little loose in private life, especially with public women, which is to be regretted, but is none of the Court's business; a trifle careless, perhaps, in bookkeeping, but within the limits not only of intentional honesty, but of sound legality. That he did not spend many thousand francs in the fitting-up of a sleeping apartment, for instance (in the imminent hope that the Empress would passingly honor it, which was ultimately intended for the second wife he was about to wed, but which, meantime, was occupied by one of the three sisters Renault), is proved, and it is equally proved that the furnishers were paid on ficticious bills from funds appropriated in the departmental budget to quite other men. Yes, admits the Minister of Finance; but this class of instances, which is numerous, is entirely and legally covered by a system instituted in the year 7 of the old Republic, existing ever since, formally confirmed by a *Senatus Consultum* under the last empire, when Fould was Minister of Finances, and constantly practiced in the financial administration of every department and commune (let alone Ministry) of France. This is the system of *virements*, or transfers; that is, the total means of the department are allotted in the Budget a year in advance to certain purposes; in the course of the year, unanticipated calls arise which there is no appropriation to meet; therefore, properly, necessarily, and legally, the Chief Administrator puts the new expense to the account of any one of the old appropriations that can best bear it. So, when the budget of M. Janvier's department for a certain year in question was made out and voted by the Council, no appropriation was made for a grand public *fete* that it afterward became politic and profitable to give that year. And so it was quite in order that M. Godard, the aeronaut, who heightened the festivity of the occasion by going up in a balloon, should come down with a receipted bill of $1,200, of which sum he received but $400, the whole of which was charged to the funds set apart for road-making.

A SPIRITUALIST IN TROUBLE.

An Estimable Woman on Trial in a Presbyterian Church—Interesting Charges and Specifications.

From the Louisville Courier.

An estimable lady member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church has been summoned for trial before the Church Session under an old Mosaic code for avowing a belief in modern Spiritualism. She was cited to appear for trial on March 16, the following being the citation, with its allegations of the charge, specification, and references to Bible texts that are claimed to justify such action:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4, 1872.

Common fame accuses you, and you are hereby cited in name, and by order of the session of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, on the 16th day of March, 1872, at half-past 5 o'clock afternoon, to answer to the following charge against you:

Charge—That you are guilty of violations of the First, Second, and Third Commandments.

Specifications—In this, that on the 6th day of February, 1872, you asserted to the Rev. Dr. J. S. Hays and Elder Thomas J. Hackney your unqualified belief in modern Spiritualism.

Witnesses—J. S. Hays and T. J. Hackney.

Scripture references—Lev. xx. ch., 6 verse; Deut. xviii. ch., 10-14 verses; Deut. xxviii. ch., 58 and 59 verses; 1 Chron., x ch., 13 and 14 verses; Gal. v. ch., 20 verse; 1 Tim., iv. ch., 1 and verses; Rev. xx. ch., 15 and 18 verses.

By order of the Session.

No response being made to this citation, the following was served on the lady:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 16, 1872.

You are hereby cited a second time, in the name and by the order of the Session of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, to appear before them at said Church on the evening of Monday, April 1, 1872, at 5½ o'clock, to answer to the charge against you, as specified in former citation served on you.

And you are also notified that if you fail to appear at the time and place appointed, the Session, besides censuring you, will, after assigning some person to manage your defence, proceed with you as if you were present.

By order of the Church Session.

The commandments thus alleged to have been violated by an avowal of belief in modern Spiritualism are:

First Commandment—Exodus, xx., chapter, 3d verse: Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.

Second Commandment—Verse 4th: Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth.

Third Commandment—Verse 7th: Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

The texts that are held to sustain this Church procedure are:

6. ¶ And the soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits and after wizards to go a whoring after them, I will even set my face against that soul, and will cut him off from among his people.—[Lev. xx chap., 6 verse.

10. There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch.

11. Or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer.

12. For all that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord; and because of these abominations the Lord thy God doth drive them out from before thee.

13. Thou shalt be perfect with the Lord thy God.

14. For these nations, which thou shalt possess, hearkened unto observers of times and unto diviners; but as for thee, the Lord thy God hath not suffered thee so to do.—[Deut. xviii chap., 10 to 14 verses.

58. If thou wilt not observe to do all the words of this law that are written in this book, that thou mayest fear this glorious and fearful name, the Lord thy God;

59. Then the Lord will make thy plagues wonderful, and the plagues of thy seed, even great plagues, and of long continuance, and sore sicknesses, and of long continuance.—[Deut. xxviii chap., 58 and 59 verses.

13. ¶ So Saul died for his transgression which he committed against the Lord, even against the word of the Lord, which he kept not, and also for asking counsel of one that had a familiar spirit to inquire of it;

14. And inquired not of the Lord; therefore he slew him, and turned the kingdom unto David the son of Jesse.—[I Chron., x ch., 13 and 14 verses.

Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies.—[Gal., 5th ch., 20th verse.

Now the spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils;

Speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared with a hot iron.—[I Tim. iv ch., 1st and 2d verses.

And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire.—[Rev. xx ch., 15th verse.

To the second citation the following reply was sent by the lady:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21, 1872.

Yours is received. I will be ready for church trial on Monday, April 1, at half past 5 o'clock, p. m., provided I can have the privilege of bringing my own attorney; otherwise I shall consider the trial a sham affair, and have nothing to do with it. Please inform me whether this very reasonable request can be granted. Yours for the right,

The lady is a timid person, and unable to make her own defence, and she is unwilling to have the session appoint a person opposed to her principles to represent her in the trial. She claims that any other church member who would avow sympathy with her views would also be prosecuted in the church court, and that hence she can only have a fair trial by having a person of her own choice present her case, and show that her avowal of Spiritualism does not sustain the charge of violating the first, second, or third command; or that the Mosaic code is not now in force, or whatever else may be her defence. If she is allowed to choose her own representative, she will probably select Mr. Humphrey Marshall, Mr. Gibson, or Mr. Moses Hull.

The Death of Henry Berry Lowery.

Scuffletown, N. C. (March 22), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Henry Berry Lowery, the notable chief of the notorious swamp outlaws, is actually dead. This is denied by all of his comrades, and his relatives profess to be ignorant of his fate. But from evidence the most reliable, when connected with a well-connected chain of circumstances, I am enabled to give you a correct account of the death of this robber chief.

Between Feb. 13 and 16, in company with his *fidus Achates*, Boss Strong, Henry Berry Lowery was ranging the country in the neighborhood of Moss Neck in search of some persons whom he had been informed were hunting him, while Steve and Tom Lowery and Andrew Strong were stationed at a rendezvous on Lumber River, near the "new bridge." About one and three-quarter miles from Moss Neck Station, within short gunshot of the road leading from Inman's bridge to McNeill's Mill, they discovered in the bushes a newly-made "blind" (a place of concealment or ambush made by intertwining the branches of the thickly-grown bushes). It was not then occupied, and Henry Berry, believing it had been recently made by one of his pursuers, who would shortly return to it, ensconced himself in it, while Boss made a blind for himself a short distance off, covering the road. But a few minutes after they had placed themselves in their respective positions the report of a gun was heard from Henry's hiding place, and which Boss, who waited to hear a word from his chief or an answering shot from an enemy, cautiously approached the spot. Henry Berry Lowery lay on his back, with one barrel of his shotgun discharged and his nose, forehead, and the whole front of his head blown off. The broken ramrod and the missing wiper showed he had been trying to draw a load from his gun. Boss drew the body into a thicket and notified his companions, who straightway buried him where, in all human probability, the eye of man will see him never.

Thus perished this remarkable man, and his death marks the dissolution of this most formidable body of desperadoes. The large sum of money he was said to be in possession of is also lost to the country, for no member of the band, not even Boss or his wife, know the whereabouts of his treasure chest. The remaining outlaws have made diligent search, but as yet have had their labor for their pains. Henry Berry was said to have had a good deal of money, besides his share of the proceeds of the Lumberton Bank, from which some $30,000 were taken. It appears to have been his habit of appropriating to his own use the lion's share of all money taken, giving his subjects the other booty.

INDIANA.

Suit Brought Against Colonel Holloway, Late State Printer—Railroad Consolidation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—The Democratic Attorney General and Auditor of State have ordered a suit against W. R. Holloway, upon his accounts during the time he was State Printer. Since the discovery of frauds in the State Printing Colonel Holloway has repeatedly called the attention of the Attorney General to the charges against him by the Democratic newspaper, and signified his willingness to respond to any suit that might be instituted against him, to waive the statute of limitations, interpose no dilatory motions, to put the case at issue, and try it upon its merits without delay. Colonel Holloway and those familiar with his accounts, are confident that he will be able to establish the correctness of his accounts, and vindicate his character from the unjust accusation of his political opponents.

Articles of consolidation of the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad Company, of the State of Indiana, and the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad Company, of the State of Illinois, were filed yesterday, said consolidated corporation to be known as the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad Company. Capital stock, $800,000. Article third provides that the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Directors and all other officers of the Cincinnati, Lafayette, & Chicago Railroad Company of Indiana shall be the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Directors of the Consolidated Company, and shall continue as such until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected.

Fires.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, March 28.—The flouring mill belonging to Messrs Kirkwood & Miller, in Coralville, three miles west of this city, took fire from a heated journal and burned to the ground last night. The loss is $37,000, insured for $12,500, as follows: In the Ætna, $5,500; North America, $4,000; Springfield, Mass, $2,000. It was only by strong efforts that the paper and woollen mills were saved.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—A fire occurred late last night in a building occupied by J. C. Martin & Co.'s tin ware manufactory and Hirsch & Flexner's hat establishment. Loss about $20,000; partially insured in the Girard and Northwestern Pennsylvania, and Ætna at Pittsburg.

—John W. Hulen, late Clerk of the Michigan State Prison, whose arrest for the embezzlement of State money created considerable excitement some months ago, withdrew his plea of "not guilty;" as far as the charge of embezzlement was concerned, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and six months.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* Company has filed articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State at Jefferson City. Capital stock, $500,000. The corporators are Geo. W. Fishback, Henry C. Yeager, Richard Holmes, and Geo. P. Whitlaw.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN S. HEWSON, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shop 50 East Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Estimates and work made for all kinds of Buildings and Store Fixtures. Box 281, Mechanics and Manufacturers' Business Exchange.

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and nervous diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

Dr. C. Bigelow,
454 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Rooms separate—you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 a. m. to 8 p. m.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.
In the matter of the assigned estate of The Enterprise Insurance Company.
The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first account of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, Assignee for benefit of creditors of the Enterprise Insurance Company, and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, April 2, A. D. 1872, at 4 o'clock p. m., at his office, No. 717 Walnut-st., in the city of Philadelphia.
F. SHEPPARD, Auditor.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—IN THE matter of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company. HORATIO GOMEZ against THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, the undersigned, Receiver of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above named corporation, hereby gives notice that he is prepared to pay to the creditors of said Company who have heretofore proved their claims to him as such Receiver, twenty per centum of the amounts, which by an adjustment and liquidation of said several claims shall be found or ascertained to be due upon the same respectively. Such dividend will be paid on and after the first day of April, 1872, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 4 Warren street, New York.
Dated New York, March 25, 1872.
FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver, 4 Warren-st., N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

(Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:10 p m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	‖ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. ‖ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	3:25 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	6:20 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*6:40 a m	*8.00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:20 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*‡6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:20 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:20 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†9:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:35 a m	*3:20 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Ferreston Passenger	* 4:00 p m	*3:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*3:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 9:25 p m	*9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	*9:50 a m
**Gilman Passenger	* 4:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	* 8:00 a m	*9:10 p m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:20 a m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	* 6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 2:15 p m.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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Saturday Morning, March 30, 1872.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The notion of the New York *World*, that the Republicans opposed to the renomination of Grant ought to sustain the Democratic candidates in the Connecticut election, betrays a singular incapacity or unwillingness to see the drift of the Liberal Republican movement. The *World* knows perfectly well that the Liberal Republicans will never co-operate in bringing about any triumph of the Democratic organization, either in Connecticut, New York, or in the country at large. Such men as Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, Carl Schurz, Horace Greeley, Samuel Bowles, and Wm. C. Bryant are not agitating a means of making themselves catspaws to rake Democratic chestnuts out of the fire, either at present or in the future. They embody far more of the Republicanism, as well as the brains, of the Republican party than do the individuals composing the Administration. They are sustained by an abler and more influential body of the Republican press than sustains the Administration. They are better entitled to speak for the party in matters of opinion and principle than the Administration. Their combined views are more weighty, and more likely to triumph in the long run, than those of the Administration. Hence, the notion that they, or those acting with them, are seeking to revive the corpse of the Democratic party, and, under the name of Reform, to enthrone the nominees of that party, whether in Connecticut or at Washington, is too preposterous to deserve serious refutation.

We have all along expressed the opinion that the dissolution, complete and in good faith, of the Democratic party, must be the condition precedent to any independent movement of the Liberal Republicans. This fact is as plain in present politics as it was in war six years ago, that, before the Union armies could disband and retire from the South, the Rebel armies must surrender. It is not because the Cincinnati movement is an attempt to ally Republican leaders with Democratic voters that the Democratic organization must die before a Liberal Republican party can be born. It is because the continued existence of the Democratic party is a menace of evils more important even than those which the Liberal Republicans seek to remedy. If corruptions have marked the administration of the New York Custom House, the people well know that far blacker corruptions have signalized the conduct of Tammany Hall. They are not eager to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire.

We (THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE) are now exactly where we were in the second year of Andrew Johnson's efforts to re-elect himself. Then we were rebuked and read out of the party by scores of Crossroads *Gazettes* and Bungtown *Chronicles*, who informed us that Andy was our own Republican President; that the State Conventions all endorsed him; that only a few soreheads were dissatisfied; and that we were working in the interest of the Democratic party. But, after President Johnson's effort to domineer over Congress had failed, and resulted in leaving him high and dry on one side of the political Jordan, with the whole Republican party on the opposite side, then these same howling dervishes of the press vented on us all their rage, because we would not convict and depose "our own President" of a high crime and misdemeanor in differing from us. Then it was said, at first, that the opposition to Andrew Johnson must rely on Democratic votes for support. The result proved, however, that the party of Progress and Reform were not indebted solely to Democratic votes for the overthrow of Johnson's policies and the adoption of sounder ones. On the contrary, when the issue was fully developed, the Democratic party were all found endorsing "our own Republican President."

All that Liberal Republicans ask of the Democratic leaders is to disband their party organization, and leave as many of its members as will to vote for Reform, knowing, as we do, that a very large, perhaps an equal, number of them will vote for Grant. This will leave Republicans free to vote for Reform without identifying themselves with the Democratic party, which for twenty years has been one of the greatest of all abuses. This done, it will be found that the majority of Republican voters will prefer the one-term principle and reform of existing abuses, and that all we need ask of Democrats is, that the best of them shall cast their votes for Reform, as the worst of them will cast theirs for the perpetuation of existing abuses.

THE SENATE AND THE TARIFF.

The Senate, on Thursday, after a stormy and tumultuous session, passed what is called Sherman's Tariff bill, but in such strange and distorted shape that the author of the bill denounced and voted against it. It is somewhat difficult to say what the bill does or does not contain, but it repeals the duty on tea and coffee, and the internal revenue taxes on all things except spirits, tobacco, malt liquors, and on banks and bankers. The taxes on salt and coal are reduced 50 per cent. With the exception of the reduction in the cases of salt and coal, the taxes repealed are purely revenue taxes, leaving no tax, except those on spirits, ale, and tobacco, that is not strictly protective. The Constitution of the United States, in defining the powers of Congress, provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills." The Senate, therefore, had about as much authority to originate a tariff bill as had the Common Council of the City of Chicago. The Senate were fully aware of this prohibition, but the Protectionists in the country got alarmed at the reforming tendency of the House of Representatives, and therefore hastened the Senate to take action on the subject to anticipate the House. In other words, this bill is a notice by the Senate to the House that the former body will not listen to or adopt any amendment to the tariff laws which may affect the monopolies now secured under any of the fourteen statutes for the protection of certain interests. As a matter of legislation, and as an attempted precedent, this bill ought to be laid upon the table of the House, or returned by that body to the Senate.

The haste with which this bill was got up in the Senate and rushed through, is the more disgraceful because it was known that the House Committee had prepared, and would shortly report, a general bill of reduction of the tariff. It was the duty of the Senate to wait for this bill, and to act upon it when sent to them. In order to assure its clients, the protected classes, it hurried this bill through, in violation of law and courtesy.

The bill itself is an abomination. It repeals all the revenue taxes, and does not reduce the real burdens of the country. It repeals the $20,000,000 of revenue on tea and coffee, but does not touch the $30,000,000 of tax on iron, the $10,000,000 tax on steel, the $50,000,000 tax on woollen goods, the $20,000,000 tax on cotton goods, the $5,000,000 tax on leather goods and hides, which the people pay, and of which the Government gets nothing. It frees tea and coffee, but perpetuates the excessive tax on sugars, on boots and shoes, on shirts, and woollen clothing; it abolishes revenue, but does not reduce burdens.

There is something in the exclusion of lumber from the Chicago Relief bill that requires explanation. The Relief bill was far stronger in the House than it ever was in the Senate, and Mr. Dawes was right when he said that no such amendment was necessary, and that the lumbermen could not defeat it. If the lumbermen are willing to sell lumber in Chicago cheaper than it can be imported, what had they to fear from the bill? We know it is stated that the friends of the bill conceded that the bill could not pass without that amendment, but we are constrained to think that they were not friends of the bill who made this concession.

It was time enough to amend when the House refused to pass the bill otherwise. No opportunity was given Mr. Dawes, and the Committee of Ways and Means, to test the House on its passage; but promptly the Chicago Representative offered the amendment continuing the tax on lumber. We insist that, with a clear majority of 20 for the bill on Wednesday, there was no reason why its friends should concede away an important part of it. It was, at least, the duty of those having it in charge to stand by the whole bill until forced to surrender.

We regard the exception of lumber from the operations of this bill as one of the meanest acts that ever received the sanction of a legislative body.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 21st inst., in an article under the above heading, referring to the Bridge bill approved Feb. 24, 1871, you say: "That the promoters of this act smuggled into it, through a Conference Committee, a proviso giving Congress power to regulate the rates for the transportation of freight and passengers over the bridge, after they had failed to get authority for themselves to levy tolls on anything except an ordinary vehicle and travel (if they should make it suitable for the passage of ordinary vehicles and travel), is true. This bit of legerdemain makes the whole affair a trifle more discreditable to the Union Pacific Railroad Company," etc. In your issue of the 22d you again allude to the "smuggled clause permitting tolls on through freight," etc. The Conference report on that bill was agreed upon on the 17th of February, and the record shows the following Conferees: James Harlan, John M. Thayer, and S. C. Pomeroy, Managers on the part of the Senate; F. W. Palmer, John A. Logan, and John Taffe, Managers on the part of the House. It is signed by all. It was discussed at length, with open doors, and was assented to by a number of prominent men who now seem to appear as plaintiffs in the controversy. Your charge of *smuggling and legerdemain* is direct and specific. In view of all these facts, and the present attitude of several distinguished gentlemen, your criticism upon the disreputable manner in which the obnoxious proviso was "smuggled" into the bill becomes peculiarly interesting. Very truly,

JOHN TAFFE.

ANSWER: That the clause in question was smuggled into the bill is a fact well known to the "promoters of the bill." We did not allege, and do not believe, that the members of the Conference Committee were guilty of any deception or duplicity in the premises. We believe, however, that they were deceived, and that Congress was deceived, when a bill was put in their hands containing no authorization for the levying of tolls for anything on this bridge except "ordinary vehicles and travel," and when it came out of their hands with a clause recognizing that there might be such a toll for the transportation of railroad freight and passengers, and prescribing that Congress should regulate such toll.

So much for that. Now we, for our part, recognize the fact that that clause is in the law, and we insist that Congress shall do what it has undertaken to do, viz.: fix the rate for the transportation of freight and passengers over the bridge. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have attempted to fix it at $10 per car,—the same rate, we believe, that was charged for crossing by ferry. This is extortion added to impudence.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Professor Goldwin Smith discusses, in the March number of the *Canadian Monthly*, the question of Woman's Rights in a very exhaustive and, at the same time, very succinct manner. Every plea which has been urged by the advocates of the new theory is examined and tested by pure reason, without reference either to rhetoric or sentiment, the author's aim being, not to assert the value and dignity of woman in her present sphere, but to determine whether she can, with advantage, or without injurious results to herself, exchange her present sphere for another. Both the temperament of the writer and the locality in which he writes favor a dispassionate consideration of the topic. Goldwin Smith is, in the best sense of the term, an historical scholar, accustomed to gauge all questions without prejudice, from the high plane of philosophic thought, and to augur future results from the realities of the present as influenced by, and growing out of, the operations of the past. The locality is equally fortunate, as in Canada the question touches only education, and is free from the demagogy which attaches to it in the United States, and the political use which is made of it by the Conservatives in England, and thus the conditions are favorable to an impartial discussion of it.

Professor Smith's argument goes over the whole ground, and is, therefore, so comprehensive that we cannot, in the space at our command, do more than refer to its salient points. He first brings forward history to show that the representations of wilful and systematic injustice to woman are without foundation, the lot of both man and woman having been determined from time to time by circumstances, only to a very limited extent subject to the will of either sex, and which neither sex could be blamed for accepting or failing to reverse; that the theory of the subordination of wives to their husbands, or the denial of suffrage to women, does not grow out of slavery, but out of primitive marriage, slavery having been the common lot of both sexes, and having been terminated by common emancipation; that the idea that the relation between man and woman has hitherto been based on force, is equally fallacious, as simple protection implies superiority of force, and that this force is implied in the protection of an infant by its mother, as well as in that of a woman by her husband; and that the sexual relation always has ruled, and always will rule, supreme over this question and every question connected with it.

After refuting, and as we think very successfully, the various assumptions upon which the advocates of Woman's Rights base their theory, he then proceeds to examine the rights themselves which they claim. His deductions we may also state briefly as follows:

1. *Education.* Upon the general question of education, as implying a preparation for life, Professor Smith has no doubts of the justice of the demand, and claims that "God has opened to all his intelligent creatures the gates of knowledge," and that every thought of closing them and every vestige of exclusiveness and jealousy should be swept away forever. In regard to the use of universities and other public institutions by women in common with men, it is easy to see that Professor Smith's impressions are unfavorable, although he virtually leaves the question open as one of public expediency, to be decided by reason and experience.

2. *Industries.* Where woman's labor is as available as man's, he has no prejudice against her employment, and, indeed, claims that, by the removal of traditional disabilities and the substitution of mechanical contrivances for manual strength, new industries of a better kind have been developed for woman's labor. Mrs. Bradwell, however, will seriously object to his exclusion of women from the practice of the law, and if, under the new act of the Legislature, Mrs. Bradwell should succeed in her new calling, her objection would be well taken, in one case at least. His opposition is based upon the influence of the sex which "will be present when a female advocate rises to address male jurymen and judges." It is a question, however, whether the natural prejudice which exists in the minds of nearly all men against the appearance of a woman in such a capacity would not offset any damage justice might suffer from the sexual influence.

3. *The Abolition of Christian Marriage.* Against the pernicious doctrine of cohabitation during the pleasure of both parties, commonly called Free Love, Professor Smith makes an unanswerable argument, based upon common morality; but the strongest and most effective objection which he urges is, that, as man is the stronger of the two, the result would be inevitably fatal to woman, reducing her to a condition worse than slavery, and depriving children of parental care.

4. *Female Suffrage.* The question whether it is desirable for women to take part in politics, to vote and to hold office, is examined very carefully, and with the advantage of all the light that history can throw upon it, and, as might be expected, he argues from the negative standpoint. He contends that it is not a question as to the relative intelligence or virtue of the two sexes, but whether politics are or can be woman's sphere. Against the latter theory, he arrays the sentimental questions which would spring up at every election, the disturbance of family relations caused by political differences, the dangers of the mixture of sexes in political assemblies and elections, the incompatibility of political duties with child-bearing, the absolute necessity of entrusting the defence of a country to men, and the utter impossibility that women can enforce law, the supremacy of which depends upon the force of the community, which rests with the male sex. Upon the question of the capacity and character of women for political duties, he brings a crushing historical argument to bear, drawn from the experiences through which England has passed when female rulers have been in power.

We have endeavored very briefly to present the main points of Professor Smith's argument, and, although they can only give the reader a slight clue to the able manner in which he discusses the main question, they will be sufficient to show that he has approached it in a calm and dignified manner, examining it not from the false ground of sentiment, but from the proper plane of pure reason, doing so with sincerity of purpose and absence of prejudice. He would give to women everything that is proper and that does not conflict with the duties of her natural sphere; among them, more liberal education; more extended employment; equal remuneration for that employment when her labor has an equal market value with that of men; powers of holding property for their separate use and devising it by will; and the right of the wife to appropriate her own earnings for her own use, and, at the same time, to be entitled to maintenance by her husband. But against the two prominent doctrines of Free Love and Female Suffrage he has brought the logic of history and the every-day experiences of common life with a force and incisiveness which should command the respect of all thoughtful persons, and the serious consideration of women themselves, who are the most interested in the decision of this question, which vitally concerns them for good or evil.

The Charter of the Seventy, which seems likely to pass the New York Legislature, owes its entire chances of success to the hope it holds out to the Republicans of keeping a Republican Government over the city by means of Commissioners appointed at Albany. As a scheme of Municipal Government, it is one of the clumsiest yet framed for that badly-misgoverned city. Its Common Council, as amended by the Senate Committee, consists of two Boards, each of which has thirty members, and the members of both Boards are chosen by the same constituencies and in the same way. In each Senatorial District six Aldermen and six Assistant Aldermen are to be elected, both on the cumulative or minority system. Each Board will have the same proportion of Republican and Democratic members as the other. Even the terms of both begin and expire at the same time. Obviously, neither of these Boards will act as any check whatever on the other. In order to justify the creation of two Boards, the lower Board ought to consist of a larger number and be chosen by a broader constituency,—say, by all voters; while the upper Board should be chosen by tax-payers or property-holders. If no such distinction, which will make one Board represent labor and the other capital, or one persons and the other property, is feasible, it would be quite as well to adhere to the original Charter of the Seventy, and have but one Board.

Six Commissioners, to be called "The Department of Public Safety," are to be appointed by the two Judges of the Superior Court having the longest terms to serve. As one of these Judges is a Republican and the other a Democrat, it is expected that, of the six Commissioners, three will be Republicans and three Democrats. This Board are to have charge of the present Health, Fire, Buildings, and Police Departments, comprising the chief share of the Executive part of the City Government.

The present salaries of Councilmen are abolished, the promoters of the new Charter being apparently of the opinion that, when the City of New York undertakes to get the services of her officers for nothing, she succeeds. The best agreement the city could make with its Aldermen would be, that they should pay half the profits of their office into the Treasury. This would make the Common Council a source of revenue to the city, which is something more than they have ever yet been.

The New York *Times* of last Monday contained a bitter attack upon E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*, charging him with being a "skulking assassin," because he had written, under an assumed name, articles against Barnard, Cardozo, and Field, and because he had not appeared before the Judiciary Committee, now in session in New York, to prove those charges. In a reply, published in the *Tribune* of Tuesday, Mr. Godkin shows that, at the earnest request of George Jones, of the *Times*, he wrote several editorials for that paper in 1869-'70; that, inasmuch as his name belonged to the *Nation*, he stipulated that the fact should be kept secret; that Jones, for convenience in book-keeping, styled the author of these editorials "James Monroe" on his own books; that no *alias* whatever was ever authorized by Mr. Godkin; that he had, and has, abundant proof of the truth of all his charges; that he has never been requested to testify before the Judiciary Committee; that all his accusations have, however, been proved before it; and that he has aided Attorney General Barlow in the matter publicly and privately. A more complete reply to a charge dictated by envious spite it would be difficult to find.

To the mass of the American nation it makes no difference whether Juarez meets with victory or defeat, and, for a very different reason, the same thing makes no difference to the rash Americans who are trading in Mexican towns. If the "Government" captures a city, the "Government" straightway levies what it styles, with bitter sarcasm, a "loan" of from $50,000 to $500,000, and then, if anything is left, special demands usually exhaust even that scanty remnant. Then comes a time of quiet, during which shattered fortunes are rapidly repaired. Then comes some nobody scoundrel, who defeats the army of occupation in a pitched battle, in which each force loses two men, and forthwith fills the military chest (situated in his own pocket) with whatever the sorely-tried merchants have been able to accumulate since the former robbery. It is very good fun for the Mexican, but the reverse of humorous for American merchants.

The Omaha newspapers seem to think that, since Omaha contributed liberally to the Chicago Relief Fund (as we acknowledge with gratitude that she did), therefore Chicago ought not to object to an unlawful toll of $10 per car charged, or attempted to be charged, for the transportation of freight over the Union Pacific Railroad bridge. Not one dollar or dime of this unjust toll would go into the pockets of people in Nebraska. On the contrary, a large share of it would be taken out of their pockets. The logical connection between this toll and the Chicago Relief Fund is not, therefore, apparent. We think we may safely predict, however, that, if Omaha ever burns up, Chicago will make as large a proportionate donation to her sufferers as Omaha made to those of Chicago.

The Robeson Investigating Committee, at their session of Tuesday, adopted an ill-advised resolution. Bartlett, counsel for Dana, stated his client's ability to prove not only the charges he had already brought, but others which he intended to bring. Thereupon the Committee decided that he must confine himself entirely to the accusations published up to this time in the New York *Sun*. If there is to be any investigation at all it should be thorough. Under this ruling, the Committee can exonerate the Secretary of the Navy, at most, only from part of his alleged offences; for, suppose that Dana continues, as he doubtless will, to make equally grave charges, it will require another investigation to disprove or prove these. The resolution looks like shirking work, and might be easily construed into an attempt to screen Secretary Robeson from a real investigation. The evidence adduced Thursday was important. Two firms, Secor & Co., and Perrin, Secor & Co., presented a bill for work done on three ships-of-war. Congress ordered a certain sum of money to be given them, with the express stipulation that it should be a payment in full. The money was so paid, under the Welles regime. When Robeson came into power, he had the account reopened, and had $93,000 more paid thereon. This is the first case in our history where a case, closed under one Administration, has been reopened under another. Lenthal, Chief of the Construction and Repair Bureau, who paid the money under order from Robeson, testified that, when the subject was first broached, he (Lenthal) told his superior that there was a law of Congress about this case. This is damaging evidence, but there are two sides to every question, and of this we have as yet heard but one.

We have already noticed the fact that Omaha merchants propose hereafter to deal with St. Louis instead of Chicago, in order to punish this city. We suppose that Omaha merchants will deal in the long run wherever they find it most to their advantage to deal, and that, if they can buy on better terms in St. Louis, New Orleans, or Kansas City, than in Chicago, they will not deal here. How much drumming, and of what kind, our friends down at St. Louis resort to in order to attract business, may be judged by the following paragraph, extensively published:

> ST. LOUIS ENTERPRISE.—QUINCY, Ill., March 26.—The steamer P. W. Strader passed here to-day with some 30 Iowa merchants, who have heretofore traded with Chicago. The explanation of the trip is that they have passes over railroads and steamboats paid for by the St. Louis dry goods house of Dodd, Brown & Co., which also guarantees their hotel bills and general expenses.

This is enterprise! To send a steamboat after the customers, and pay their hotel bills, and then sell them goods for one-half the price in Chicago, on any time they want! The St. Louis merchants of course have the kindest feelings for the people of Iowa, and they propose to let them have dry goods for much less than cost. This is done for the double purpose of making the St. Louis merchants rich, and clothing the people of Iowa at reduced cost. It is no business of the people of Iowa how the St. Louis merchants repay themselves for the steamboat, railroad, and hotel expenses; they should not look a gift-horse in the mouth; but, nevertheless, somebody has to refund the bill. The same conundrum is presented every time a gift-concert is advertised; the managers offer to distribute $5 of "pure gold" for every $3 received, and generously promise to donate the profit to some public charity. The paying-of-steamboat-railroad-and-hotel-bills of customers plan has not yet been adopted in the gift-enterprise business, and to that extent the St. Louis dry goods men are ahead. Indeed, in this respect, they have eclipsed anything yet attempted by Barnum or Dan. Rice.

In the meantime, the Chicago dry goods trade has grown beyond all precedent, and beyond the most sanguine expectations of the merchants. All the wholesale dealers have larger stocks of direct importations than were ever before known in the West, and the trade has extended to whole States and districts which hitherto have never bought anything of Chicago. The trade to and from this city is not conducted on the dead-head plan, nor has it any of the features of the gift-enterprise system.

It has long been believed and taught that the flattening of the earth in the polar regions is due to the fact that the force of gravity at the equator is partially counteracted by the centrifugal force generated by the daily rotation of the earth on her axis. It is also held that this flattening, which amounts to about one part in 300, shows that the centrifugal force of the equator is equal to about one part in 289 of the force of attraction there.

Mr. R. J. Adcock, of Monmouth, Ill., has written a pamphlet, the object of which is to prove that these conclusions are erroneous. He shows, by a formidable array of quantities, stated in the language of the Calculus, that the ratio of the two forces is between 373.12 and 373.76, instead of 289, and that, therefore, either the earth has not the form due to a rotating fluid mass, or that the lengths of its equatorial and polar diameters have not been ascertained.

English farmers have long protested in vain against the destruction of harvests entailed by fox-hunting. When their complaints were disregarded, they tried to build higher fences, but this was expensive, and a rough-rider was apt to wreck yards of fencing by one bold leap. Now, however, it is said that they have devised a plan, which, if generally introduced, will almost entirely stop the great English sport. They have begun to place wires above their fences at such a height that a horse can leap neither above nor below them, and have so put an effectual quietus on following the hounds. In a test case brought before the Courts, the right of tenants to prevent their landlords from hunting over their leaseholds was triumphantly established. Reynard will probably lead a far quieter life in England than heretofore.

The child of the period seems to be bent on suicide. In New York, he steals a few dollars from his father, is racked by remorse, and blows out what brains he has. In Michigan, he robs his employer and hangs himself in his room, after writing a letter all penitence and shame. In Missouri, he is scolded by his mother and draws his father's razor across his throat. In Illinois, the child is feminine, and drowns herself because her twelve-year old gallant has been treated rudely at her home and has refused to go there again. We can understand the mad passion that drives men and women, ruined or disgraced, "anywhere, anywhere, out of the world," but a child should always be able to go home and get out of the busy world and away from memory of care or crime. It is only when its home blesses body alone, and not mind or heart, that it can ever be driven to this last resort of shipwrecked souls.

The lumber-dealers of Wisconsin and Michigan said at Washington that they would sell in the Chicago market for $1 a thousand less than they did last year. It will be interesting to notice whether they fulfil this half-way promise. Much of their stock in trade has been destroyed, and all through the winter they have bemoaned the untoward weather, which hindered their work in a thousand ways. If, notwithstanding these disadvantages, they can afford to sell for $1 a thousand cheaper than they did last year, it is evident that ever since the present tariff was enacted they have been making exorbitant profits. How much have the people been forced by law to pay into the pockets of these lucky monopolists?

It is a little soon to begin to transform Fisk into a ready made angel. People remember too vividly the way in which the great thief of the Nineteenth Century wallowed in bestial debauchery, to be ready to call his sins "eccentricities," and his rude coarseness "manly brusqueness." Generous to his accomplices, and whenever he could gain notoriety thereby, he may have been, but such charity, magnified a thousand-fold, could not cover his sins. There are two or three whitewashing biographies of him announced already. It will be a sign of a diseased public sentiment if they even partially succeed in their aim.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Bancroft, who has been connected with the press of Arkansas, will establish a paper at Little Rock devoted to the policy of the Liberal Republicans.

—The Ottawa (Ill.) *Republican* nominates Franklin Corwin, of La Salle County, for member of Congress from the Seventh District.

—The New Orleans *Times* says: "When the Governor of Louisiana left New Orleans, he was all 'War.' When he arrived at Washington, he was all 'moth,' fluttering timorously about the light which burns at the White House."

—Some smart arithmetician has computed that it has cost the Government over fifteen hundred dollars for printing the single word "laughter" in the *Congressional Globe*, during the past thirty years.

—Mr. Charles Seymour, of LaCrosse, who is now in Washington, writes a letter to the *Leader*, in which he states that "Mr. Speaker Blaine is as sure to be elected President of the United States in 1876 as that the clock strikes the hour."

—The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* "announces, by authority, the Hon. Walter L. Mayo, of Edwards County, as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican State Convention."

—The Memphis *Avalanche* thus replies to Alexander H. Stephens: "Yes; a number of 'dead issues' have been buried in our graveyard. One is labelled 'A. H. S.' the other 'Bourbon Democracy.' Both are too dead for resurrection, even when Gabriel blows his horn."

—The Des Moines *Register* of March 28 says: "It was a common subject of remark in the Convention, yesterday, that the Hon. James Thorington, of Scott County, bore a striking resemblance to General Ben. Butler. The resemblance was particularly marked when the gentleman was speaking. Those who know the Massachusetts General well say that Mr. Thorington's facial expression and gestures are precisely like his."

—A good joke is told at the expense of the Democratic candidate for Governor in Connecticut, Mr. Hubbard. Some days ago a Committee of Connecticut River fishermen addressed a letter to each of the rival candidates for Governor, in order to ascertain their views on the law relating to pound fishing. Governor Jewell responded promptly, saying in plain language what he could and would do in reference to the matter. Mr. Hubbard was equally explicit in the declaration of his views, but, supposing he had been applied to as a lawyer, with the written opinion which he sent to the fishermen he enclosed a bill of $50 for professional services.

—The Louisville *Courier* (Democratic), in answering a card from Colonel Blanton Duncan, thus defines its position:

> We are not an advocate of Passivism. We have taken no stock in the Liberal Republican movement. Quite the contrary. We have distinctly refused to do so, and our advice to the Democracy has been steadily to steer clear of entangling alliances, to hold their own, and to wait for the wagon. But every one who is possessed of the smallest amount of political acumen and composure must see and feel that the Cincinnati Convention may play a great figure in the coming struggle; that it may affect and modify the whole aspect of the contest; and, therefore, the wisdom of letting well enough alone, until we can act with all the lights before us, is perfectly plain. It is clear to our mind that the Democratic line should be kept at its post, and at rest, and we object, on the most ordinary grounds of discipline, to any one man's firing his piece until the whole body is ready to move.

PERSONAL.

D. Simonds, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has a large Bible in his possession, probably over 150 years old. It records the marriage of his great grandfather to Mary Davis at North Hampton, in April, 1752.

—Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. General Myers, and other ladies in Washington, are giving elaborate matinee dinners and calling them luncheon. No gentlemen are admitted, for fear their delicacy would be shocked by the appetites of some of the *spirituelle* beings who never eat anything in public.

—The Japanese Embassy has been joined by a Japanese official named Sougawara, who was for several years in Europe studying its institutions and fitting himself to aid in the introduction into Japan of their best features in accordance with the plans of the Mikado's counsellors. He was recalled to give the benefit of his experience to the Embassy here.

—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* corrects a floating item to the effect that "Fort Hill," the place formerly owned by John C. Calhoun, in Pendleton, South Carolina, was purchased by a negro. The fact of the matter is, that the place was bought in by Mr. Clemsen, the son-in-law of Mr. Calhoun, who now resides there with his family.

—W. M. Tweed's seat in the Senate Chamber at Albany is a front one, and in his absence has been occupied by Mr. Tiemann, who is a Reformer, and hard of hearing. The other day when his number was called, Mr. Tiemann said: "I have no objection to be called the Senator from the Fourth, but I don't want it to be understood I am in his shoes if I am in his seat."

—In reply to an intelligent correspondent, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* has this answer: "No. Nilsson was never at Trafalgar. A gentleman by the name of Nelson, however, was present, which is just the same. You should secure a position on the river department of one of the Indianapolis papers if you would inform yourself about naval affairs."

—Mrs. Mary Pruyn, at the "Mission Home" in Yokohama, writes to the First Reformed Sabbath School of Albany, asking for money and new teachers, both of which are needed for the furtherance of the missionary work. Over 30 Japanese men, women, and children daily attend the Home, and many more have to be turned away.

—A person having been mentioned who had been notoriously unfortunate in his first marriage relations, and yet had soon after married again, was asked if it was not rash to embark in an adventure which he had already found to be so disastrous. "No," said the philosopher, elevating his hand, and his countenance glowing with enthusiasm, "it was the triumph of hope over experience."

—Mr. L. H. G. Blohm, formerly a merchant, and afterwards an insurance agent, who disappeared from New Haven last fall, has been hunted up by a detective employed by the Montowese Lodge I. O. O. F., of which he was a member. He ran away on account of a debt and ill health, and went to California, where he is a book agent. He owed some money to the lodge, which he has since returned. He had borne a good character before his disappearance.

—A lonely pioneer writes as follows from La Corna, Wyoming: "I sincerely wish that many hundreds of old maids and widows who cannot get husbands at home would come out here, where they could speedily get a choice of good, honest, hard-working men, who could make them comfortable and independent. There are, I really think, five men here for one woman. In fact, very many of them have been compelled to live with native Indian women, who, to my eyes, are perfect frights, and worse in their conduct than appearance, although that is bad enough."

—A poor Californian in Nevada County, after being starved out of his cabin years ago, left for some place where there was enough of nature to support existence. Quite lately miners found a gold coin under this very cabin, and in one week took out $1,800 from the hole which they made by digging a few feet below where the beggar had slept for a year before giving up the hope of being able to keep alive there. It may add interest to say that the "beggar" began stock-raising and is now worth his millions, but is as melancholy over his lost mines as if he were still a pauper.

RAILROADS.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company will resume work about the 1st of April on their road from Banta to Oakland *via* Antioch.

—The work of extending the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad to Houston, Texas, has begun in real earnest.

—The Alabama & Chattanooga Road, from Chattanooga to Meridin, Miss., is now open, and is receiving and shipping freights as far south as Tuscaloosa. By the 1st of April it will be running to Meridin.

—Colonel Sam Tate and W. B. Greenlaw have returned to Memphis from New York, having failed to negotiate with Thomas A. Scott and his associates the lease of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad.

—A charter for the Reading & Rehrersburg Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The road is to be commenced within five years, and finished within ten years.

—It is understood that the New York & Eastern Railroad Company are trying to negotiate for the purchase of the Danbury, Ridgefield & Portchester Railroad, with a view of adopting it as a part of their line between New York and Boston.

—The Winona *Republican* doubts the statement that the Chicago & Northwestern Road will start their new St. Paul line from Rochester, and that it will probably use the track of the St. Paul & Davenport Road. It predicts, on the contrary, that the road will start from Wisconsin.

—All the stock has been subscribed to the extension of the Metropolitan Street Railway, Washington, to Uniontown, D. C., and contracts have been given out for the lumber and iron to be used in the work. It is thought this road will soon be extended to Georgetown.

—The pioneer narrow-gauge, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, has finished grading and bridging its second division of 42 miles, from Colorado Springs to Puebla, Col. Track laying will be commenced immediately, and by the middle of April regular trains will be running from Denver to Puebla, 118 miles.

—Trains are running regularly on the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific Road as far as Wilmar, and a large number of men are employed in forcing a passage on to Breckenridge; but it is not at all probable that a through communication can be established this week, as the drifts are very deep.

—A route has been surveyed for a railroad from Tunkhannock to Montrose, Pa. In length it is a fraction over 27 miles, and the estimated cost of its construction, together with sufficient stock to operate it, is $341,478. The gauge is to be three feet. The contract has been let, and the work is progressing.

—At a Council meeting at Rochester, on Saturday night last, by unanimous vote, it was ordered that permission be asked of the Legislature to issue $1,000,000 in bonds, without submission to the people,—$600,000 to be used in aid of the Rochester & State Line Road, $250,000 for the Ontario Lake Shore Road, and $150,000 to the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Road.

—As soon as the snow is off the ground, a company will begin the construction of a railway from Montreal to St. Jerome, and push it through without asking one cent from either city, municipality, or province. When Montreal signifies her willingness to vote $200,000 to the Montreal & Ottawa City Junction Railway Company, that body will begin the construction of a road.

—The Youngstown & Chicago Railway Company have filed a certificate of incorporation at the office of the Secretary of State of Ohio. The road will commence on the line of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, at the village of Alliance, Stark County, and thence will pass through Stark and Mahoning Counties to Youngstown. The capital stock of the Company is $500,000. The corporators are John Hunter, James Mullins, W. Jones, Hugh Laughlin, and Nathan Ball.

—Judging from the demand for coal roads, the coal fields of the country will undergo rapid development in the immediate future. There is scarcely a city of any consequence within reasonable reach of coal fields which is not clamoring for a coal road. Cleveland, which has been doubled, in the last twelve or fifteen years, by a coal road, is now asking for another, in which Akron joins her. Dayton recently demanded a coal road, and the necessary subscription was raised; and Indianapolis demands connection with the block-coal fields of Indiana.

—The Boston *Herald* of March 26 says:

> Considerable talk was heard among the conductors and drivers of the various horse-railroads in this city on Sunday and Monday, in consequence of the report that the conductors upon the Metropolitan horse-cars had held several meetings and had resolved to discontinue the practice of feeing the drivers. It is no secret to those who know anything about the management and workings of horse railroads that there is a universal custom, which has always prevailed, for the conductors who collect the fares to be generous to a greater or less extent toward their drivers, who do not have the handling of the money, although their wages are the same. The practice upon the Metropolitan road is to caution every new conductor employed not to pay the drivers, but the latter have considerable power in their hands, and unless there is a fair "divvy" in the proceeds or perquisites, they are pretty sure to use it.

WISCONSIN.

Close of the Legislature.

What Has Been Done, and What Was Refused to Be Done.

All's Well That Ends Well.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., March 27.

The places that so lately knew the Legislators of Wisconsin know them no more, and will know some of them no more forever. The Senate and the Assembly Chambers are empty, still, cold, and cheerless, and nearly all the members had left the city for their homes. The Legislature of 1872, after a life of 76 days,—a little longer than any other since salary was substituted for *per diem*,—and a lingering death on the 26th, the transaction of all business having been cut off after the 23d at noon, and so much time allowed for the enrolment and examination of bills that everything was signed many hours before the closing hour. The parting of members was after the friendliest manner, contrasting strongly with the bitterness which characterized the breaking up of the Legislature of 1871, amid the heated excitement of the Chippewa Dells contest. Speaker Hall and Chief Clerk Young, of the Assembly, were the recipients of handsome presents from the members, in recognition of their special courtesy and valuable services in their respective positions; and farewell speeches by members and officers in each House were full of the warmest expressions of good will, and of satisfaction over the result of the winter's work. The members parted as friends, without a feeling of personal unkindness on the part of any.

Spending considerable time to-day in reviewing its acts, I think, on the whole, the Legislature of 1872 has deserved well of the people, whom most of its members sincerely desired to serve, and, in the main, merits commendation for what it has done and refrained from doing.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

A correspondent of two of your contemporaries, varying his wares somewhat according to his market, but who writes either in gross ignorance of what the Legislature has done, or with more blameworthy intent to misrepresent, writes to one paper like this: "The result of the past week's work has been the passage of somewhere near a hundred bills a day. Scarcely any are of general importance." And: "Members could never comprehend the changes made by the amendments to the Constitution, or alter their gait to meet the new emergency; general laws were required to cover local legislation on nine distinct classes of subjects, but the Legislature failed to pass them, and took a blind chance on the old method of single bills for each particular object." And to another: "The session just closing is the most marked in the history of the State for the total neglect of every public measure, * * * and its profligate and wanton waste of the public funds." "Immense sums have been donated to party favorites as mere electioneering gifts, while the honest claims of mechanics, for work long due and admitted to be just, have been set aside with contempt." "Every bill of every kind for the protection of farmers, in the sale of their grain or otherwise, was defeated," "no public measure of any value has been acted on," and more of the same sort.

All this is as unjust and far from truth as possible. While, early in the session, there was danger, to use a homely proverb, of "More talk than cider," the result has been, that the Legislature has most thoroughly, and in the main satisfactorily, accomplished all the work specially devolved on it, and accomplished a great deal of useful legislation besides.

LAWS MADE NECESSARY BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The preparation of laws made necessary by the Constitutional Amendment inhibiting special legislation was intrusted to a large, able, and judicious Committee, whose work so fully commended itself to other members of the Legislature that their bills were generally passed with but little change; and so we have carefully-framed general laws, in pursuance of the Constitutional Amendment, providing for the incorporation of railroad companies, villages, religious societies; for manufacturing and other purposes; for the assessment and collection of taxes; for issuing bonds in special cases by towns and villages; for the apportionment of the school money in certain cases of failure to receive a share by reason of some failure to comply with the law, that could be remedied; to provide for locating and changing county-seats by vote of the people; giving needed powers to courts, county, town, and village officers, to act where resort can no longer be had to the Legislature, etc.

AN IMPORTANT ACT

is that regulating municipal aid to railroads, which authorizes counties, cities, villages, and towns to issue bonds in aid of railroads on vote of a majority, to an amount not exceeding, with other debts, 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of property; no county to issue bonds except on the vote of both a majority of the voters and of election precincts, nor to an amount which would make the debt of a subdivision, together with its share of the county debt incurred, over 10 per cent of the assessed valuation. It also authorizes municipalities to subscribe for stock, to be paid for in three annual instalments, under like restrictions as in issuing bonds,—the last instalment not to be paid till the road is completed through the place voting aid.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

An amendment to the Constitution, proposed by the last Legislature, was agreed to, and provision made for submitting it to the people, to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges from three to five; and an amendment proposed limiting the power of municipalities to contract debt to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation.

OTHER IMPORTANT ACTS.

Among other important acts were: The apportionment of the State into eight Congressional Districts,—a work of great perplexity; the law to prevent the evils of drunkenness, by making liquor-sellers responsible (without the native grape wine exception, and with imprisonment not exceeding 60 days for drunkenness); authorizing cities and villages to establish free public libraries; to protect the use of the telegraph; to exempt private property from seizure or sale to pay municipal debts; to provide for the investment of State trust funds in Milwaukee bonds; to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons; to make 100 days a school year; to facilitate a settlement with the National Banks for the taxes due for the years 1865 and 1866; making election days a legal holiday; dispensing with all fees to Probate Judges; to limit liquor licenses between $25 and $100; to prohibit the purchase or receiving in store of grain by any other than legal weight; to limit the time for commencement of actions against towns; to make the transfer of suits for violation of law by an insurance company from a State to a United States Court work a forfeiture of its license; providing that knowledge of a case obtained through newspapers shall not render a juror incompetent; to provide for payment of expense in change of venue; making a lien on vessels for insurance premiums; authorizing the formation of town insurance companies; providing for the collection of statistics of the financial condition and taxation of counties, cities, villages, and towns; authorizing the redemption of lands sold for taxes in certain cases; to extend the provisions of the law of 1870 for a survey of the lead district to all the mineral regions of the State; to secure proper guardianship for the children of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; authorizing County Supervisors to levy special taxes; to enable married women to transact business, make contracts, and sue and be sued, and to define the liabilities of husbands and wives, and enable them to testify in civil actions and proceedings; to facilitate the payment of county indebtedness to the State; to authorize the transfer of lands granted to aid railroads; authorizing counties to purchase land for holding fairs; to provide for the government of the hospitals for the insane; to provide for the more efficient collection of license fees due the State; to provide for the stereotyping and republication of the Supreme Court reports.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Among joint resolutions adopted were: Instructions to Superintendents of State buildings not to insure them; asking of Congress despatch in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers; instructing our members of Congress to seek the repeal of the Bankrupt law, land for farm mortgagors, and homesteads for soldiers; demanding inquiry into Northern Pacific Railroad bargains; favoring the connection of the telegraph and postal facilities.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

Among memorials to Congress were: For a ship canal around Niagara Falls; for the prevention of encroachments on the harbor of Superior; for a port of delivery at LaCrosse, and custom-houses at Racine and Green Bay; for the admission of the Oneida Indians to civil rights, and the removal of the Pottawatomies and other roving Indians; for the protection and improvement of the St. Croix River navigation; the transfer of certain land at the Soldiers' National Asylum at Milwaukee; for a soldiers' orphans' farm; and sundry mail routes and other matters.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The crowning sin of this Legislature, in the eyes of some gentlemen who failed to get what they wanted, is extravagant appropriations. The following list includes all of any amount:

State Prison	$58,993.47
Deaf and Dumb Institute	37,949.00
Blind Institute	31,000.00
Industrial School for Boys	33,480.00
Hospital for Insane at Madison	87,390.00
Hospital for Insane at Oshkosh	132,000.00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	30,000.00
Iron and stone fence for Capitol Park	40,000.00
To Governor, for School Houses and Bridges in Burnt District	9,000.00
Rebuilding Peshtigo School Houses	3,800.00
Webster's Dictionaries (400 for schools)	3,400.00
State University Annually	10,000.00
Superintendent of Public Property (2 years)	20,000.00
To further Fox and Wisconsin Improvement	5,000.00
Dells Investigation (Committee, witnesses, and officers)	4,220.00
P. L. Spooner, for Bank Suits	5,000.00
Protection of Superior Harbor	10,000.00
Milwaukee Hospitals, Asylums, &c	5,000.00
Ex-Governor Salomon, (anti draft riots suit expenses)	1,000.00
Governor's Contingent Fund	2,000.00
Widow of John Betz, killed in firing salute at Capitol	1,000.00
For the relief of Floyd Smith	2,000.00

Of the above appropriations, there are none which were not strongly supported by men of both parties, and only a very small amount to which any one could properly take exception. When my last was written, there seemed danger that the treasury-doors would be unlocked, and a general game of grab participated in by all who had any shadow of old claims. Among the appropriations refused, however, were $90,000 for the enlargement of the Hospital for the Insane here; some $8,000 for a Capitol coal-vault; some $15,600 for the purchase and distribution of Taylor's Statutes; some $3,300 extra for building burned school-houses in Door and Kewaunee Counties; some $13,500 to Calkins & Proudfit, and $12,500 to S. D. Carpenter, not "for honest claims of mechanics," but for printing claims nearly a dozen years old, based on doubtful points of construction,—both of the claimants having given a receipt in full under the most careful restrictions; one having been paid over $12,000 last year in satisfaction; the other having preferred no claim for nine years. Each claim passed one House, but was rejected in the other. "*Hinc illae lachrymae!*" One of the claimants hurried home, and published such an absurd diatribe about the Treasury being bankrupt, and the appropriations enormously in excess of former years, that it was emphatically denied and disproved on the floor of the Assembly, the last day of the session; and it was shown that, notwithstanding necessary extraordinary expenses, not likely to be so heavy again in years, the appropriations and expenses authorized by the present Legislature will be but little more than those of its predecessor. As to the Treasury's condition, there is $814,000 in the Treasury now, of which about $500,000 belong to the General Fund; and Treasurer Bartz tells me, he has not the remotest idea of being "short."

LOCAL AND PRIVATE LAWS.

Of the local and private laws, a tenth relate to Milwaukee. About a dozen are for the repeal of sundry railroad charters in the northern part of the State,—some of these charters purchased by Jay Cooke & Co., from their owners, to control them, and prevent building opposition roads. There are a large number of city charters and amendments thereto, legalizing acts, acts for the preservation of fish, and for a variety of minor legislation which is not inhibited.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following comparative statement may be of interest:

BUSINESS PRESENTED.	1871.	1872.
Senate.		
Bills	307	180
Memorials to Congress	12	2
Joint resolutions	18	31
Resolutions	23	25
Petitions	--	210
Assembly.		
Bills	760	529
Memorials to Congress	14	30
Joint resolutions	38	48
Resolutions	46	94
Petitions	--	511
ACTS PASSED.		
General laws	162	175
Private and local laws	501	141
Memorials	14	26
Appropriations	24	40
Joint resolutions	2	11

FAILED TO RECEIVE EXECUTIVE APPROVAL.

But three acts passed have failed to receive the Executive approval,—one (the first), to give the Dells Investigating Committee additional powers; one, to fix the compensation of Dodge, Jefferson, and Manitowoc County Supervisors,—which were vetoed; and one, passed in haste at the close of the session, not signed, limiting the fees of the Milwaukee County Circuit Court Clerk.

REFUSED PASSAGE.

Among the measures refused passage were: A Constitutional Convention; amendments to the Constitution for biennial sessions, minority representation, and raising the minimum of school age to 6 years; repeal of the Registry law; compelling private bankers to make reports; changing the system of county government; providing for county academies; for annual election of district school officers; to make 8 per cent the legal rate of interest; repealing the laws for a Board of Charities and Reform, Emigrant Commissioner, and Geological Survey; creating a State Superintendent of Forestry; for a Board of Railroad Commissioners; for the creation of several new counties in Northern Wisconsin; for the union of Racine and Kenosha Counties; making abortion a ground for divorce; restraining domestic animals from running at large.

Just as the Legislature leaves us, the dreary winter seems to show signs of breaking up, and the weather to-day is more like spring than anything we have had.

PLUS.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTIONS.

Circular from the Reform and Reunion Organization of That City.

CINCINNATI HEADQUARTERS OF THE CONVENTION Of Liberal Republicans, and that of the Reunion and Reform Organization, to be held in Cincinnati, May 1, 1872.

At a recent meeting of the Organization for Reunion and Reform, at Cincinnati, it was

Resolved, That we invite all voters, whether of Democratic, Republican, or other party antecedents, who are willing to unite with us in favor of sustaining the Constitution as it is, of Civil Service Reform, a Tariff for Revenue only, of General Amnesty for all past political offences, and a Local Self-Government, to meet with us in National Convention, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 1st day of May next, to decide on the best plan of action to secure the above-named objects, and the promotion of the general welfare.

This Convention has been called for the 1st of May, because it has been thought that by the terms of the call of the Convention of Liberal Republicans, only Republicans were invited. While the great objects to be attained of both the Reunion and Reform Organization, and that of the Liberal Republicans, are similar, yet one of the chief and especial aims of the Organization for Reunion and Reform is to unite members of all parties, and from all sections of the country, in the support of those principles so vital to the welfare of the people.

The purpose of this circular is to set the above facts clearly before those who desire to come to the Convention, and to inform them that a Committee of Arrangements, with authority to act for both Conventions, has been appointed, whose duty it is, among other things, to facilitate the transportation of those coming to the Conventions, and to assist them to find accommodations, which are in every way ample, while here.

It may be stated that arrangements have already been made with some of the railroads, and probably will be with all, by which persons paying full fare to the Conventions will receive, through the Committee of Arrangements, free passage to their homes.

Any information concerning these Conventions will be promptly given by addressing the Committee of Arrangements.

GEO. WARD NICHOLS, Chairman.
Secretaries—J. F. Follett, E. H. Kleinschmidt, B. Storer, Jr., Milton Sayler.

The scheme of the Reunion and Reform Organization of Cincinnati is subjoined for the information of those concerned.

The following declaration of principles is signed by several hundred persons, prominent citizens, Republicans and Democrats, and a plan of organization was adopted. We earnestly urge those who agree with us in the general principles expressed, to form similar organizations in other localities, for the purpose of co-operation with us, in this and other States, in obtaining the general objects expressed:

We, the undersigned, disregarding former political affiliations, and laying aside all mere partisan prejudices, and, believing that the condition of the country demands such a course, do hereby pledge ourselves, each to the other, to unite in an earnest and persevering effort to promulgate and disseminate throughout the whole country the following principles, which we deem vital to the existence of this Government as a free and independent republic, and under such name as a majority may hereafter adopt, when a permanent organization has been effected.

1. The only legitimate purpose of a tariff is to provide necessary revenue.
2. The support of the Constitution as amended and the protection of the rights of every citizen under it.
3. Universal amnesty, and the restoration of fraternal feelings and relations among the people of the different States.
4. A steady return to gold and silver as the only sound and safe basis of currencies.
5. Opposition to the present *caucus system* in legislative bodies as corrupting, dangerous, and at variance with the spirit of our institutions.
6. The inviolate maintenance of the public faith.
7. The abolition of the demoralizing "spoils system" by a thorough reform of the civil service.
8. Opposition to all secret political societies, and to violence and lawlessness, whenever or by whomsoever committed.
9. And that as our country progresses the General Government should more and more, within the limits of the Constitution, be confined to that which is general and common to the whole people; and to each State should belong the care and supervision of all that is fairly reserved to it.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President—William B. Caldwell.
Vice Presidents—Rufus King, J. B. Stallo, and George Hoadly.
Secretary—B. Storer, Jr.
Treasurer—Joseph C. Butler.
Finance Committee—Julius Dexter, E. H. Kleinschmidt, H. F. Brannan, Wm. Elder, S. P. Thomas, I. M Simon.
Corresponding Secretaries and Executive Committee—E. W. Kittredge, Nicholas Longworth, A. P. Ward, Alfred Yaple, Joseph A. Hemann, Stanley Matthews, George Ward Nichols, J. F. Follett, Samuel C. Humes, M. W. Oliver, I. C. Collins, Wm. E. Jones, E. S. Tyroop, Wm. M. Ramsey, F. J. Mayer, G. Saal, Robert Christy, Milton Sayler, Gustave Tafel, John G. Olden, Patrick Mallon.

Approved Securities.

The number of Northern Pacific bonds sold both abroad and at home show how thoroughly they have obtained the endorsement of investors. The Northern Pacific will be the only road of uninterrupted winter traffic with the Pacific coast. Bonds bear 7 3-10 gold interest, payable semi-annually. For sale by Lunt, Preston & Kean, general agents, and by banks and bankers generally.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, March 31, 1872. Through tickets via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Commencement Exercises of the Medical and Law Departments.

Addresses by Dr. A. B. Crosby and President Angell.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 28.

The Commencement exercises of the Professional Departments were held yesterday.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The morning was devoted to those of the Medical Department. Out of 91 candidates for graduation, 9 were rejected, leaving [illegible] who received their degrees. Of this number 6 were ladies, and were considered to stand as well in their studies as the average of the class. After the conferring of degrees by the President, the address to the graduates was delivered by Dr. A. B. Crosby, whose remarks were exceedingly practical, and were in substance somewhat as follows:

By those about to enter upon their profession whatever it may be, enthusiasm must be cultivated if success is to be won. In the medical profession, nothing but enthusiasm can attain the best results. No day should be passed without some knowledge gained in regard to a man's profession. Unless this is done, a man will inevitably fall behind his profession, which will, in that case, spoil on his hands. If there are dark corners in the profession of medicine, there is no better way of illuminating them than by careful study. Medical journals, in most instances, are merely a repetition of standard authors, and one such journal will be amply sufficient. If a young person about to enter a profession feels conscious of defects in early education, let that person be diligent; the evil may yet be remedied. It is not always mere genius which succeeds, which is itself often meteoric in its effect; but it is the genius of hard work. Young persons are frequently in a hurry, yet it must not be forgotten that every plant of real worth is of slow growth. Labor should be worshiped and work deified. Of the six schools of medicine with which the speaker had been connected, the one at Ann Arbor excelled all in many respects, and was deficient in but one,—and that, the opportunities offered for chemical instruction. The State cannot afford to let the University go backward. If the Regents and friends of the institution will stir up the people, and especially the noble Legislative Body at Lansing, it will not be long before the State Hospital will be erected near, and for the advantage of, the University.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The afternoon was devoted to the exercises of the Law Department. There were [illegible] graduates, among whom was one lady. [illegible] the candidates for degrees were accepted. After the degrees were conferred, President Angell delivered the address to the graduating class, speaking somewhat as follows:

Every professional man has a peculiar [illegible] ence outside his own profession, which flows from the richness of his thought and culture. There is no profession which is not allied to other professions, and yet it is not found difficult for men of different professions not merely to agree, but even to fairly understand each other; there often appears a tendency to underrate the moral worth of men in other professions. Too often, lawyers, by generalizing from the character of their own litigants, judge the characters of other men, and are so imprisoned within the walls of their profession that they cannot see anything worthy of their attention in any other. A lawyer should guard against this danger, and should not fear to touch men on all their sides, and not upon the legal side only. Any man can understand the leading features of other professions and sciences, if he is desirous to do so; and the loftiest view of a man's own profession would lead him to do this. Literature should not be neglected, especially the English literature, by a professional man, since the greatest lawyers have been men of high literary attainments, and have equally excelled in literary pursuits. Lawyers have great influence outside their profession, not simply as politicians, but as statesmen, as men with wonderful aggressive power. They have wielded a great influence in the reforms of France, England, and America, and have always wielded that influence in behalf of the people. They are compelled to look at both sides of the question, and to be considerate in arriving at conclusions; which makes them feel a certain sobriety and deliberation in them as persons who have given themselves to the study of law. The legal profession offers an open door to public life, and many enter it with that intention. Those who intend to pursue this course should have regard for the framing of laws and the drafting of statutes. It is the usual case of the present day for the mistakes of one Legislature to consume about half of the next in being rectified.

Before the busy years of a young man's profession arrive, he should pay attention to the studies allied to his profession. The young lawyer ought first to become thoroughly grounded in the leading facts of History, in which many lawyers have shown themselves sadly deficient. The speaker thought a thorough acquaintance with the Plantagenet part of English history of more value to one in the legal profession than is commonly supposed.

Secondly, the young lawyer should seek to attain a thorough understanding of the principles which underlie the foundation of the social [illegible]. In other words, he should acquaint himself with Social Science in its broadest sense, in order to know what is his proper sphere in legislation, and also what not to try to do in making laws.

Thirdly, a young lawyer, aspiring to any prominence in public life, should be acquainted with International Law, but should not be led astray by the many charms which it possesses. All who are to shape public opinion in critical times, lawyers should not overlook this study.

Fourthly, Political Philosophy, or what great statesmen have written and said in regard to the relations of States and nations, should claim the attention of every young man who enters the profession. The works of Plato, Cicero, [illegible] Burke should be familiarized, and especially the treatise of Aristotle on Political Economy. The ideas evolved by these great men have [illegible] be axiomatic with the present generation. [illegible] young men desire to know politics, they must begin, as did Webster, further back than the political platform or the Constitution of the nation. The speaker did not wish to turn young men from the profession of law, but endeavored to represent that profession in its outside appearance, apart from its internal workings. Every young man can, if he aspires thereto, make himself something more than a human digest of statutes and a walking volume of reports.

The audiences which assembled both morning and afternoon were larger than upon any occasion before this year. Bishop's Band, from Detroit, furnished the music, and the exercises of the day passed off to the satisfaction of all.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS,

who administer the affairs of the University, have held three meetings within the last two days, but no business of great importance has been transacted. They have decided to again postpone the question referred to the Committee on Medical Department, as to whether Professors in the University shall accept positions in the Detroit Medical School while discharging the duties of Professors in the former. The Committee reported adversely.

W. T.

Cruelty to Children—The Skinner School.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am credibly informed that Mr. B[illegible], of the Skinner School, has recently contrived a new plan for the punishment of children placed under his charge, which is this: He compels a whole class, under the control of the janitor, to *march up and down the flights of stairs for an hour and more, without rest or cessation.* On [illegible] day of last week, a class of boys was compelled to march in this way up and down the stairs *thirty-nine times*, until they were utterly weary and exhausted. One poor little chap fainted with the labor. Another class marched twenty-seven times, and another *fifty-two* of the long and weary tramps.

Again, children who have been kept in from 9 in the morning until half-past 4 in the afternoon are frequently detained after school hours until 6 o'clock, and compelled to help the janitor clean out the school-rooms.

During intermissions, no play is allowed in the school yard. No romping, ranging, or games are permitted; but the boys are forced to walk in silence, like monks at a funeral.

Now, the question is, whether or not Mr. B[illegible] is to be any longer permitted to practice these acts of petty tyranny and abuse without exposure and rebuke? Personally, I instruct my children to be decorous and respectful, to obey all just rules of the school; but I will not permit them to be abused. And now, on behalf of the little ones who attend the Skinner School, I raise my voice in protest of the further perpetration of these acts of barbarism; and I give warning to the Principal of this School that, so long as I can find a public journal which will publish my exposures, I will make them, until a remedy is secured, or the course of treatment is changed.

GEO. A. SHUFELDT.

CHICAGO, March 29.

A Beautiful Home.

We refer anyone desiring a first-class home to the well-known suburb of Hyde Park to the advertisement of S. L. Underwood, in our real estate column. We know it to be just as good and beautiful as money and art can make it, situated on Washington avenue, and connected with the city by steam and horse cars, and a good McAdam road. It is an unusual opportunity to take possession of a very desirable home in perfect order, and at a great deal less than it would cost to make one like it.

Beware of Imitations.

Beware of worthless imitations of the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.) Watches, with which the country is flooded. To avoid imposition, see that the words "Marion, N. J.," are engraved on the plate over the spring barrel. All others are spurious.

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT WARDROB[E]

Nothing can be handsomer than our styles of SPRING OVERCOATS and [BUSI]NESS SUITS.

The very latest patterns in PANTS [ele]gantly cut.

MABLEY & HU[illegible]

122 WEST MADISON-ST.

OF MICHIGAN.

...Exercises of the ...and Law Departments.

...B. Crosby and President Angell.

...The Chicago Tribune. ...Arbor, Mich., March 28. ...exercises of the ...were held yesterday...

...DEPARTMENT.

...devoted to those of the ... Out of 91 candidates ...rejected, leaving ... degrees. Of this number ...considered to stand ...as the average of the ...conferring of degrees ...address to the graduates ...Dr. A. B. Crosby, who ...exceedingly practical, and ...somewhat as follows:

...LAW DEPARTMENT.

...devoted to the exercises ...Department. There were ...whom was one lady. ...or degrees were accepted ...were conferred, President ...the address to the graduates ...somewhat as follows:

...REGENTS.

...Children—The Skinner School ...of The Chicago Tribune:

...A Beautiful Home.

...Beware of Imitations.

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT ...ARDROBE

...can be handsomer than our SPRING OVERCOATS and ...latest patterns in PANTS...

...BLEY & HU...

122 WEST MADISON-ST.

APPREHENDED DANGER.

May Result from Cutting the Ditch from Mud Lake to the West Fork of the South Branch.

Why that the Canal, as a Purifier of the River, Will be Rendered Useless.

Nearly every person in Chicago is aware, the Desplaines River has its rise in Wisconsin, and almost due south through Lake and ...counties, Ill. (passing Riverside in its course) at about an average distance of ten miles from Lake Michigan. About two miles below ...is what is called the "Summit." At ...where the river turns toward the ...the water is nine feet higher at "low water" than the common stage of water in the Chicago River. There is in the vicinity a slough, called "Mud Lake," which runs toward Chicago ...the summit, and the head of this "lake" ...with the west fork of the South Branch, which empties into the river near the ...Near the centre of the swamp, or depression in the surface of the prairie, there was a ridge of ground which prevented the water from ...over, except in times of a freshet, ...water would run in from the Desplaines River until it reached the ...which was three or four feet high, and effectually stopped it under ordinary circumstances. ...a freshet occurred in the Desplaines ...to a depth of five or six feet, the water ...over the top of the ridge and found its way into the Chicago River. The heavy ...in the Desplaines poured into the Chicago River through the South Branch and ...sweeping all the dirt and sediment ...at the bottom by the sewers into the lake; the greater the flood, the greater the quantity of accumulations was taken from the bottom of the river. This saved the expense of dredging.

Mr. William B. Ogden, John Wentworth, ...the banker, and Mr. Laflin, who own all the land on both sides of Mud Lake, ...city limits to the Desplaines River, and ...conceived the idea of digging a canal, or small duct through this slough, and ...the ridge down so that the ...from the Desplaines would flow through it freely, at low-water mark, into the Chicago River. Their reasoning was that, the ...alluvial all the way across, the water would wash out a channel, and, in course of time, make a river wide and deep enough ...This was to be accomplished at an expenditure of money,—the water, ...being able to do it.

...has been excavated, and the water of the Desplaines River is now running through the west fork of the South Branch, thence to the South Branch proper, near the mouth of the canal, instead of flowing out to the mouth of the Chicago River and purifying that stream, the water turns south and runs into the canal. In times the water in the Desplaines is equal to the capacity of the canal, the Chicago River is motionless, there is more current in it than there is in the South Branch. No wonder, then, that it is nearly stagnant, and emits unwholesome odors. The volume of water coming through the ...cut is greater than the canal can carry ...small current results, and the surplus ...out into the lake. But during the months of April, May, June, September, October and November, the flow of water from the Desplaines is about equal to the capacity of the canal, and hence during these months the water of the Chicago River is "dead," and smells as of ...

...the digging of the ditch alluded to, the purpose for which the city expended ...the deepening of the canal ten feet ...thirty-four miles of rock,—will be nullified, greater or less extent, and the sanitary ...this immense work lost to the city.

...is a serious apprehension existing that ...which will be carried through the ...by the water during a freshet will create a ...in the South Branch, and fill up the canal to a greater or less extent. When the current is ...canal, it will carry the sediment with it ...on the bottom of the canal, and when the current is strong enough to run the other ...the sediment will be distributed along the bottom of the river.

...extension of the dock fronts owned by the ...gentlemen above mentioned, for eight miles, ...at the sacrifice of the use of the canal for ...purposes, and probably at the sacrifice of the use of the Chicago River for navigation purposes. Every gallon of water which comes from the Desplaines in the dry season, lessens the capacity of the canal, and prevents an equal amount of healthy river water from being carried ...

Consequently the Health Department, members of the Council, the Board of Public Works, and the Law Department, are seriously considering a remedy for this threatened evil. As the ditch is outside of the city limits, it seems impossible to enjoin the owners of the property, ...and the question has arisen whether they cannot be held responsible for all damage done to the health of the citizens and to navigation.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Friday, March 29.

CITY PROPERTY.

...Madison st, n e cor of Carpenter st, s f, 50 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $28,000.

...41, 42, 57, and 94, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 23; consideration, $3,700.

...st, bet Jefferson and Union sts, s f, 25 ft, dated March 22; consideration, $1,500.

...Madison st, near Lincoln st, n f, 25 ft to ...dated March 1; consideration, $6,300.

...and Dashiell sts, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, and w f, 480 ft to alley, dated March 27; consideration, $10,000.

...of Division st, e f, 25 ft to alley, ...dated March 28; consideration, ...

...st, bet VanBuren and Tyler sts, e f, 24 ft, dated March 28; consideration, $1,800.

...st, 208 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24 ft ...dated March 27; consideration, $400.

...bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 24 ft ...dated March 9; consideration, $700.

...Block 1, Harrison's Addition, dated ...consideration, $800.

...st, between Indiana and Prairie ...25 ft to alley, with building, dated March ...consideration, $5,800.

...bet Farrell and Main sts, s f, 25 ft to ...dated Feb. 16, consideration, $1,500.

...st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt sts, n f, 24 ft ...dated March 7; consideration, $800.

...Island av, between Sixteenth and Evans ...120 ft to alley, dated June 25, 1869; ...$6,000.

...Baxter st, 250 ft w of Desplaines st, s f, 50x118 ...dated Feb. 25, consideration, $3,000.

...of Lot 19 in Block 2, Sheffield's Addition, ...buildings, dated Feb. 2; consideration, ...

...7 in Block 1, in Harrison's Addition, dated ...consideration, $800.

...Division st, near Hamilton av, s f, 38 ft to ...dated Sept. 15, 1871; consideration, $836.

...Adams st, between Aberdeen and Morgan sts, s f, 65x245½ ft, dated March 25; consideration, $12,000.

...in Starr's s e ¼ Block 5, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Feb 13; consideration, $500.

...of Lots 138 and 139, Bronson's ...dated Feb 14; consideration, $4,500.

...and 6, in Block 2, Union Park Addition, ...corner of Randolph st and South western ...dated Feb. 1; consideration, $17,280.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

...13, 14 and 15, in Holme's et al Block 2, of ...and Hopkins w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14 (being ...ft front), dated March 20; consideration, ...

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

...in Block 2, of Stave's n e ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated March 25; consideration, $600.

FOREIGN RELIEF.

Large Invoices of Goods, Shipped from Foreign Parts for the Relief of Chicago Sufferers, Detained in the New York Custom House.

It appears that a large number of packages of goods, sent from foreign countries to sufferers by the Chicago fire, have for months been lying in the customs storehouses in New York, where, in all probability, they would remain until doomsday for lack of notification being sent to this city. A gentleman living in New York, having been requested by a Chicago friend to hunt out some packages belonging to the latter, in his ...day's search came across the articles named as given below, and ascertained that the ...stores and general order warehouses are crowded with goods ...for Chicago. On request, the Collector of Customs in New York, Chester A. Arthur, Esq., has issued an order to the store ...of that port, directing them immediately to furnish a list of all goods in the public and general order stores. This list, which is to be forwarded at once, will enable the parties named therein to take steps toward obtaining their goods. It will be duly published. Below is a list of packages, the result of one day's search, found ...in the public store No. 119 Greenwich street, New York, together with the date of receipt in store:

"Mr. Fred. W. Lewis, one of the Sufferers Chicago Fire, Evanston, Ill.;" per steamer Cuba; in store since Dec. 28, 1871.

"R. B. Mason, Mayor of Chicago;" from Stone, ...England; per steamer Colorado; one package of clothing; in store since Dec. 12, 1871.

"William Lomas, care George M. Pullman, ...Chicago Relief;" per steamer Algeria; ...case; in store since Feb. 26, 1872.

"Chicago Relief—J. G. Wright, Chicago sufferer, 167 South Morgan street, Chicago;" per steamer Wyoming; in store since Feb. 3, 1872.

"John Howard, Chicago Relief Fund;" per steamer Anglia; in store since Feb. 27, 1872.

"Mrs. Littigon, First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Relief;" per steamer China; one package; in store since March 18, 1872.

"Geo. M. Pullman, Sec. Chicago Relief Com.;" per steamer Erin; two packages clothing; in store since Feb 15, 1872.

Also, one package in the sample office, from London, by the Europa, addressed to the "Mayor of Chicago;" also, two packages addressed to ...Bishop Whitehouse.

THE LAW COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

...was given to the jury which sits with Judge Booth, the consideration of a question of the ownership of the two-story frame building ...West Madison street, located on Lot 29, ...Carpenter's Addition. This is an action of replevin, in which Myron J. Amick is plaintiff, and George Young and the Sheriff, defendants. The defendants justify, on the ground that the property belonged to one Charles R. Foster, ...under an execution, against whom it was levied ...

An action of trespass was commenced by Anna ...Opdahl against Martina Oleson, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by ...Charles Kavanagh against Timothy N. Holden, ...County, the demand being for $1,500.

...action was instituted against Talmadge ...Chauncey D Spaids, by John Lyle King, ...demanded $2,800 upon notes executed at ...on the 1st of April, 1868.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the case of Mary Langlois and her husband, ...against the city, verdict was rendered ...plaintiff for $5,000. This case was fully ...yesterday, when the substance of the ...was given. The Supreme Court had ...already decided that $4,700 were excessive damages.

—An action of trespass was commenced by Charlotte Bendler, and her husband William, against Henry Linnemeyer, in which the damages are laid at $10,000. It is charged against the defendant that on the 13th day of March last, he assaulted the plaintiff, and beat her with a heavy stick of wood, knocked her over a fence, and then threw her senseless to the ground. A *capias* was sued out.

—Another petition to enforce a mechanic's lien upon the Bigelow estate, was yesterday presented by W. P. St. Clair, for work done on the late Bigelow Hotel.

—Judgment was entered by confession in favor of Adrian E. Bancroft against George H. Varnell and Edwin Clements, for $1,465.

COUNTY COURT.

Maria L. Hammond was appointed guardian of Mary Murray, a minor, under bond of $14,000.

—Rosalia Wall was appointed guardian of Frank McAllister, under bond of $600.

—Geo. O. Smith was constituted guardian of Charles H. and Henry Eugene Smith, under bond of $600.

CRIMINAL COURT.

This day a few of the *debris* of society, whose offences have found them out, will be sentenced.

FOREIGN MISSION WORK.

Annual Meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Trinity Methodist Church, near the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fourth street, yesterday forenoon. Mrs. Professor Marcy, of Evanston, presided.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jennie L. Willing, read her report, which stated that during the past quarter there had been an addition of 115 auxiliary societies, with 2,339 members; subscriptions, $1,000; the total receipts for the year being $7,080.96, less disbursement $1,863.53, leaving a balance on hand of $5,217.43. The society has met all demands of the Indian and China missions, and the progress of the ...great branches was of a satisfactory character.

Mrs. Dr. C. H. Fowler, Treasurer, reported as follows: Cash on hand May 15, 1871, $2,654.39. Total receipts from all sources (including cash on hand) up to date, March 29, 1872, $12,016.30. Total disbursements, $6,742.39. Balance on hand, $5,272.91. The report was accepted.

A ballot for officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Bishop Hamlin, of Evanston, Ill.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jennie L. Willing, of Rockford, Ill.; Assistant Corresponding Secretaries, Mrs. Isaac R. Hitt, of Evanston, Ill.; Miss S. A. Rulison, of Flint, Mich.; Mrs. Dr. Steele, of Appleton, Wis.; Mrs. Dr. Seymour, of Jeffersonville, Ind. Recording Secretary, Mrs. Virginia J. Kent, 205 Calumet avenue, Chicago. Treasurer, Mrs. R. F. Queal. Mrs. S. E. Marcy and sixty others were elected Vice Presidents. Mrs. A. E. Bishop and twenty-three others were elected managers.

In the afternoon a conversational meeting in the interest of auxiliary societies was held, and in the evening the anniversary of the society was celebrated, addresses being made by Drs. Reid, Fowler, and others.

AMUSEMENTS.

AN EVENING OF BENEFITS.

Two most excellent and popular actors are "at home" this evening at their respective theatres. At the Academy, Stage Manager Padget, one of the most thoroughly capable and acceptable actors who ever achieved success in Chicago, has a benefit, and it shall be a rousing one if it is at all in keeping with his merits and deserts. Boucicault's great drama, "The Octoroon," will be given with a cast of extraordinary strength, embracing, among the volunteers, Miss Annie Campion, whilom the charming leading lady of the Wyndham Company; Mr. W. T. Melville, an Eastern comedian of much celebrity, and Messrs Morton and Hughes, the well-known song and dance artists, who will do their fine plantation act. The full cast is as follows:

Wah-no-Tee	Mr. James Padget
Salem Scudder	Mr. Frank Lawlor
Jacob McClosky	Mr. Fred Bock
Old Pete	Mr. W. T. Melville
Captain Ratts	Mr. F. G. Maynard
Mr. Sunnyside	Mr. Joseph Everham
George Peyton	Mr. Spencer Pritchard
Paul (a boy slave)	Miss Emma Whittle
Jules Thibedeau	Miss M. Newman
Judge Caillou	Mr. James Carhart
Colonel Poindexter	Mr. S. Marble
Lafouch	Mr. Hodges
Jackson	Mr. Hartwell
Solan	Mr. Armstrong
Claiborne	Mr. S. A. Pembroke
Zoe	Miss Annie Campion
Dora Sunnyside	Mrs. Mary Myers
Mrs Peyton	Miss Cappell
Grace	Miss Wilson
Minnie	Miss Drury
Dido	Miss Leigh

AT THE GLOBE,

Manager Langrishe takes his first benefit, and will present his friends with a rare bill of attractions in "The Serious Family," himself appearing as *Aminidab Sleek*, one of his greatest *roles*; and the farce of the "Horse Railroad," in which Mrs. Langrishe will add to the interest of the occasion by her first appearance in Chicago. The house should be completely packed. We append the casts of both pieces:

"SERIOUS FAMILY."

Aminidab Sleek	Mr. J. S. Langrishe
Captain Murphy Maguire	Mr. M. V. Lingham
Charles Torrens	Mr. C. T. Howard
Frank Vincent	Mr. W. Treville
Danvers	Mr. J. Johnson
Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine	Miss Blanche De Bar
Mrs. Charles Torrens	Miss Emma Maddern
Lady Sowerby Creamly	Mrs. Stoneall
Emma Torrens	Miss Lizzie Mahon
Graham	Miss A. Mahon

"HORSE RAILROAD."

Tommy Dobbs	Mrs. Langrishe
Pat Rooney	Mr. Langrishe
Ledger	Mr. W. J. Gross
Mr. Dobbs	Mr. J. Griffith
Farrier	Mr. J. Johnston
Julia	Miss L. Mahon

THE MINSTRELS

at the West Side Opera House should not be overlooked, for they have a magnificent bill.

THE CHAPMAN SISTERS

give their last performance at the Academy of Music matinee this afternoon.

The Place of Coal in Nature.

Coal is a great civilizer. It is the measure of a nation's prosperity. It smelts the ores, it produces the steam that propels the engine, and the gas that illumines street and home. It warms our houses. Whence came it? Where does it go When the vapors of the sun had rolled themselves together in a solid nucleus and liquid envelope, coal was a gas in the atmosphere. The waters rolled around a shoreless earth, beneath the black photosphere that hung like a veil about our planet; they sparkled not with the sunlight, neither shone the moon in the silvery sheen of its far-off beauty. The spectroscope does not reveal the presence of carbon in the sun yet we may have inherited it from the ruler of our planetary system. But, whether it came from sun or comet, it made up the mass of our primeval atmosphere. When continents appeared out of the fountain of the great deep, they sprang into wondrous vegetable life. The carbonic acid began to appear in the beautiful ferns that carpeted the new born soil. The mammoth Sigillaria withdrew their share, and worked it into a structure seventy feet high. The rush-like Calamites helped tear this black veil away from nature with forty feet of growth. It is called the mammoth vegetable epoch,—the carboniferous age. But what availed this clearing of the atmosphere, since dissolution must level this mighty forest-garden, and, if the decay begin in the open air, the carbon will return again. The ferns shed their fronds, the huge trees piled their trunks and branches on the plain, and the rushes filled the swamps. The soft crust of earth let down its burden into the sea, which brought on every wave a grain of sand or pebble and buried them there. Thus covered with water, the gases did not escape, and the deposits soon buried them beneath the weight of another continent, which again made its appearance above the water to receive another supply. This process many times repeated, the cloudy mass began to clear away. In the carbon so taken from the air was buried a mechanical power which, after ages had rolled by, was to become the great physical regenerator of our race. Nor is there any waste in Nature. No matter or force can be destroyed. When the coal is burned in the ore furnace, steam engine, or grate, the carbon returns to the air, and again appears in the plant. Thus the beautiful verdure of spring draws its sustenance from those supplies Nature stored away millions of years ago. Nor is the supply a stinted one. There was a panic in Philadelphia many years ago, when it was reported that the Mauch Chunk seam had been exhausted, and they had struck the bottom. They did not know the layers were horizontal, and there was a supply in this country alone to last the world a million years. All the vegetation of this age, it is said, is not sufficient to make the mammoth vein in Pennsylvania. Huxley says that some of the English coal is composed entirely of seeds and seed cases.

Notice, now, what this purifying of the air has accomplished. The heavy mass of carbonic acid gas-mist has become the transparent sea where bird and insect bathe, and at whose depth the high types of respiratory animals can breathe the life-giving atmosphere. Very little of the noxious poison is left. The light of the sun calls into life the beautiful color of the rose, lily, violet. The bird of Paradise borrows its plumage there, the autumn leaves their varied tint, the fruits their sweetness. The reptile, with eyes as large as saucers, to gather the few rays of light that penetrated that gloom, is followed by a Galileo, Herschel, Lockyer, who unravel "the eternal dances of the skies."

The "black rock" has other uses we must notice briefly. The letters on the printed page are formed by thin layers of black charcoal spread upon the white paper. Thus this carbon becomes the means of diffusing knowledge, and of elevating the moral and intellectual condition of man. The lead-pencil is also this same carbon almost pure. If we step from the useful to the ornamental, we will find the pure carbon. Newton foretold that the diamond was combustible on account of its action on light. This brilliant gem is chrystallized charcoal. Thus the coal which burns on the grate, the soot which gathers in the chimney, and the priceless jewel that adorns the crown of the Prince, are the same chemical element. Nature knows no nobility in her material universe. The followers of Zoroaster worship burning coals. There have been worse selections of a Deity than this in Pagan history. D.

Old Faces in a New Place.

Especial attention is called to the advertisement, in another column, of Brown & Co., ...ors. Their store is located at No. 332 Wabash avenue, and has been fitted up as a model of neatness and convenience. Their stock has been selected with great care, in the best European markets, and from the most reputable looms, and is unsurpassed in quality, style, and elegance. Their taste challenges comparison. Mr. J. H. Brown, the senior member and originator of the firm of Brown & Mathews, as long as that firm had an existence, will be pleased to serve all who may favor them with a call; and the mere mention that Mr. Julius Shaav, for years in charge of the cutting department of Brown & Mathews, and their successors, has connected himself with Brown & Co., is sufficient guarantee that all will be well treated. They buy exclusively for cash, and their patrons may rely on receiving the benefit of goods well bought and artistically made up.

Important to Builders.

Among the many inventors who are flocking to Chicago to put forth the claims of their multifarious plans and devices for improvements in building, it is with pleasure that attention is called to Stine's new window-frames, represented by J. H. Eakins & Co., now at the Sherman House. These frames prevent rattling; the sashes can be adjusted at any point without weights or catches, and can be removed without taking off the slats; the frame is cheaper by one-half than the pulley windows, and vastly preferable from being close and warm; and the improvement can be attached to any old window. This was satisfactorily demonstrated in the windows of THE TRIBUNE office, yesterday afternoon, and there is no doubt of the value of the invention. Builders should look into it.

SHERMAN'S TURN NEXT.

The Charges Preferred by Kennedy Against the Deputy Superintendent of Police—Wells' Trial Set for Monday Next.

The Board of Police held their usual secret session yesterday afternoon, but took no definite action regarding the decapitation of any more of the officers of the department. It is understood that the Commissioners are at work preparing charges to be preferred against Superintendent Kennedy. The President of the Board continually calls Kennedy's attention to the fact that his "head" is coming off. This knowledge must make Kennedy feel uncomfortable, but he says nothing about it. The trial of Deputy Superintendent Wells Sherman has been fixed for Monday next. The Superintendent has preferred charges against him, at the instigation of the Board, and yesterday put them in writing. They are as follows:

First—Incapacity and lack of energy.

Second—Violation of Section 3 of the general rules of the Rules and Regulations established by the Board of Police for the government of the police force of the City of Chicago, approved March 16, 1866; in this, that he has at different times and upon different occasions, at his office as said Deputy Superintendent, indulged in "coarse, profane, and insolent" language toward citizens, whose names are to this Superintendent unknown.

Third—Violation of Section 8 of the aforesaid Rules and Regulations; in this, that he has, at different times between the dates of Oct. 21, 1871, and Feb. 25, 1872, caused various persons who had been arrested and confined at police stations in said city to be summarily released and discharged from custody, and thereby prevented such persons (whose names are unknown to this Superintendent), from being brought before the proper tribunal for trial.

Fourth—Disobedience of an order of his superior officer, in this, in having, at or near the hour of midnight, on the 10th day of February, caused the "pulling" of the house No. 75 West Monroe street.

Fifth—Unofficer-like and improper conduct, tending to the subversion of good order and discipline, in this—First, in having about the date of Oct. 1, 1871, caused one, S. Y. Prince, who was at that time a member of the police force, to engage for one or more days in painting the said Deputy Superintendent's barn, and in afterward having caused the said Prince to be reported on the pay-rolls as having served full time during said month, and being entitled to full pay. Second, in having also, about the 1st of February, 1872, induced one Officer Barbee, who was at that time a member of said police force, to expend his time and services for several days as nurse in the family of said Sherman, and having caused said Barbee to be reported upon the pay-roll of said month as having served full time.

Sixth—Inattention to duty, in this, in having on or about the days of February 26, 1872, and March 12, 1872, and during his hours of duty as said Deputy Superintendent, left his place of duty and engaged in card-playing in the saloon No 139 East Adams street, in this city.

Seventh—Intoxication.

If all these charges are proven, Detective Joe Dixon may have an opportunity to present his "forty-foot petition," testifying to his ability to fill the vacated position.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Boy Run Over and Crushed to Death by a Street-Car—A Warning to Reckless Boys.

A boy named August Smith, aged 14 years, met with a frightful death at 7 o'clock last evening. The lad was playing with some comrades on Madison street, near Bishop's court, when street-car No. 74 came along at regular speed. Smith attempted to run across the track right in front of the horses, when he slipped and, falling beneath the wheels, had the whole upper portion of the head cut off, causing instant death. The passengers on board the car were much horrified by the shocking occurrence. The remains were conveyed into a neighboring drug store and were afterward removed to the home of deceased, No. 30 Southwestern avenue. The car was driven by Edward Miller. The conductor's name is Stowell Condon. The accident cannot, however, be attributed to carelessness on the part of either official. Most boys have an insane fancy for running around street cars when in motion, and the fate of Smith should be a warning to many who hourly place themselves in danger of being overtaken by the same fate.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

St. James' Repository.

Of the several repositories which were visited on Holy Thursday none gave more unmistakable evidence of the zeal and taste of the ladies of the parish than that of St. James, on Prairie avenue. The whole of the large space allotted to the repository was ablaze with wax candles, and draped with curtains of the most delicate texture, richly spangled and edged with silver sprays, and flexible garlands of soft white roses, very gracefully arranged, headed the drapery, held together at the top by a cross of choice white flowers, while in letters of gold, which looked as if they had been traced on the thin drapery itself were those pathetic words:

Could ye not watch one hour with me!

Through this starry curtain, were seen in tropical profusion, but arranged with exceeding beauty of effect, all the treasures of the green-house at this favored season. Tall lilies, rich leaf plants of the choicest hues, drooping laburnums, full white hyacinths, and ferns which rose like miniature palms, and waved above all this floral beauty, which was made to tell its story by the spray of passion vine drooping over the rich fall of satin before the tabernacle, and the crown of pure white and soft green which hung immediately over the sacred deposit. The whole must have given edification to the crowds of pious worshippers gathered at the church, and it certainly did great credit to the ladies of the parish, and the accomplished florist, Mr. Desmond, while it was richly deserved by the zealous pastor and curate of St. James.

Personal Items.

Brother Moody is stumping Philadelphia in behalf of his burnt-out North Side Mission Church.

—Hon. N. B. Judd is at Georgetown, Colorado, looking after some silver mines, in which he has valuable interests.

—Mr. George M. Bagwell, for some time connected with the job department of the *Journal* establishment, has gone to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he will take charge of the job printing on the *Republican*, a new daily paper just started there.

—The celebrated German-American actors, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Bandmann, arrived at the Briggs House yesterday morning. They are *en route* for San Francisco to fulfill an engagement at the California Theatre.

—The Omaha *Herald* "goes for" the Postmaster of that place for neglecting to deliver the letters of Mrs. F. E. A. Walcott, of Chicago, to her daughter, who resides in the village at the Nebraska end of the Union Pacific Railroad bridge.

—Previous to the departure of Mr. Charles T. Ambridge from Hamilton, Ohio, for Chicago, he was presented with a handsome diamond ring by his friends, "in token of the esteem in which they held him, and their regrets in parting with him."

—The Mayor received a letter, yesterday, from J. B. Sweet, vicar, of Scalby, England, asking for information about Alfred Terrant, of No. 492 State street. His wife, who is a domestic in Mr. Sweet's family, and his parents, have heard nothing of him since the fire.

Circumventing the Fire Ordinance.

An individual who lives on State street, near Fourteenth, made an application to the Board of Public Works, a short time ago, for permission to reconstruct or repair a frame building inside of the fire limits. As the removal of nearly every board and joist in it was necessary to render it habitable, the Board would not grant his request. The man, however, was determined to have a decent-looking frame house on that particular lot, and he devised a way of building it, which remained unknown until yesterday. The outside of the old building was boarded up so that nothing inside could be seen. Workmen were engaged, and a frame building one foot smaller all around than the old shell was erected. The outside, or old building, was torn down early yesterday morning, and a neat and new frame house became visible. The people in the neighborhood were astonished, and the policeman on the beat nearly went crazy from brain exertion in endeavoring to think how a house could be built in a night. The Board of Public Works were notified of the "little trick," and as the owner has most flagrantly violated the fire ordinance, he will be prosecuted, and, doubtless, heavily fined.

A Visit of Inspection.

A sub-committee of the Pittsburgh Water Works Commission are on a visit to our city for the purpose of examining our water supply, the mode of pumping, the engines, &c. These gentlemen are selected by the city of Pittsburgh to erect new water works for the purpose of supplying her people and the vast manufacturing interests with a pure and wholesome quality of water. As the work is about to commence, the Commission feel it obligatory upon themselves to investigate this water supply thoroughly, after which they will act more intelligently. They were met by E. S. Chesbrough, City Engineer, Mayor Medill, and the Board of Public Works, and by them furnished with statistics, data, &c., from which they will doubtless derive much valuable information. At the Water Works they were met by Engineer Cregier and were shown the machinery, the mode of receiving and discharging water, &c. The Commission are much pleased with what they have seen, and leave us with enlarged ideas in relation to their works. The following gentlemen comprise the Commission: D. W. C Carroll, Robert Watson, P. H. Lauffman, Hill Burgwin, Simon Beymer, Chief Engineer W. H. Kennedy, Mechanical Engineer Joseph L. Lowry.

A New Street Sprinkling Solution.

In a late number of *Dagbladet*, published in Copenhagen, reference is made to an article in the *British Medical Journal*, recommending the sprinkling of streets and roads with a solution of salt, manufactured in England by a certain Mr. Cooper, and it seems as if the matter is of practical value. The Department of the London Board of Works, having charge of the sweeping and sprinkling of streets, has lately made a report in which it is admitted that this solution of salt has caused a considerable saving in the expenses connected with the street-sprinkling, inasmuch as the salt has the property of retaining the moisture for a greater period of time. In the Westminster District they have saved the use of eight water-wagons, the cost of which usually amounted to something over £349 sterling. The salt-solution cost about £238. The saving is not so great here, but considering the large amount of water which otherwise would have been consumed, the saving would be of considerable consequence. Considering the scarcity of our water-supply, would it not be well for our Board of Public Works to look into this matter and give it their best attention?

The Chicago Fire Explained at Last.

In the *Norrkopings Tidende*, published in Sweden, there recently appeared a communication, given only as a rumor, but which, if true, deprives the historical cow that caused the Chicago fire of all her lugubrious renown and glory. The communication goes on to say that the real perpetrator of the fire has lately died in Kettilstad, a small village in Sweden. "A short time ago," says the writer, "a man arrived at this village from America, bringing with him a large amount of money and a big box filled with jewels and other valuables. He was taken with the small-pox and died; but some days previous to his death he confessed to several persons that he, in connivance with several others, had started the fire which consumed the Metropolis of the West, and that he only succeeded in escaping after surmounting many obstacles. It is, as said, only a rumor, but maybe there is something in it."

Garrity Back Again.

Detective John McGlausland arrived in town from Memphis, Tenn., last evening, having in custody John Garrity, who is charged by John Dowling, the gambler, with having stolen $800 from him while on a "spree" together. The arrest was effected by virtue of Governor Palmer's requisition to the Governor of Tennessee. Garrity denies his guilt, and alleges that Dowling, on the night of the alleged robbery, visited several houses of ill-fame in the South Division, and at one of these lost the money referred to. The prisoner further explained that he had gone South for the good of his health, being even now suffering from consumption. He was to have returned to Chicago within a week, if he did not find his condition improved. Garrity says that Dowling cannot substantiate the heavy charge made against him.

Building Permits.

Building permits were granted by the Board of Public Works, yesterday, to the following named persons: C. A. Leavens, two-story brick, 24x75 feet, corner of Madison and Curtis streets; Henry Greenebaum, four-story and basement brick on Fifth avenue, and a four-story and basement brick on Lake street; John P. McDermott, two-story and basement brick, 24x40 feet, No. 13 Scott street; H. H. Stoddard, two-story brick 24x15 feet, (addition) No. 348 Madison street; Cass Chapman, four-story and basement brick, 46x95 feet, corner of Jackson street and Wabash avenue, and a six-story and basement Ohio stone, 100x125 feet, Nos. 214, 216, 218, and 220 Clark street; A. B. Clark, three-story and basement brick, 45x116 feet, Nos. 401 and 403 West Madison street.

Unwholesome Vegetables.

Mrs. Mary Wheeler called at the Mayor's office yesterday and complained of the treatment she claimed to have received from Mr. Weatherbee, who has charge of the Soldiers' Home. She has been living at the Home, where she was sent by the Relief Society, since the fire. She exhibited a basketful of decayed potatoes and onions, which, she asserted, were given her to eat by Mr. Weatherbee. The vegetables were certainly execrable, and the odor they emitted was very unpleasant. His Honor could do nothing for her personally, and so he gave her a note to Colonel Hammond, of the Relief Society, who will undoubtedly make an investigation and put a flea in Weatherbee's ear, if what the woman alleges proves true.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, March 29.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	35° F	......	......	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	40	29.38	N. E. g.	
2:00 p. m.	36	29.38	N. E. g.	
7:00 p. m.	33	29.33	N. E. h.	Inches.

Everything.

The Liberty Base Ball Club gives a social party on Monday evening next, at Stanley Hall, corner of Lake and Paulina streets.

—The boot and shoe store, kept by J. Robinson, No. 54 Randolph street, was entered last night by burglars and robbed of a quantity of stock.

—Work on the great hotel of Potter Palmer, corner of State and Monroe streets, suspended during the winter months, was recommenced on Wednesday, and will be pushed without intermission until the building is completed.

—A badge designating the office of Superintendent of Machinery in the Fire Department was lost on Thursday last. Any person finding the same will oblige by leaving it at the Fire Marshal's office, in the City Hall, or at any of the Police Stations.

—A caucus will be held at half past 10 o'clock this morning in the Board of Trade rooms, to nominate a ticket in opposition to those made up previously, and which may properly be called the "doubly regular ticket,"—so far as the leading nominees are concerned.

—The anniversary of the Student's Society of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, will be held on next Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, of Detroit. The Revs. Messrs. Kittredge, Mitchell, Seving, and Dr. R. W. Patterson, will take part in the exercises. The excellent quartette of the church, assisted by Mr. Baird at the organ will furnish music.

—The Board of Public Works received, yesterday, the subjoined bids for hauling water pipe: James Kincade, 86¼ cents per ton; John Duffee, $1.19 per ton. The contract was awarded to Kincade. The Board also received a number of bids for trenching for different sizes of water pipes, but no award was made. The contract for cleaning the streets for three years, from April 1, 1872, was awarded to S. T. Russell, at $20 a mile per day for each street cleaned. The contract and bond, which is in the penal sum of $50,000, was executed yesterday.

A Correction.

JONESVILLE, Mich., March 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your Washington correspondence of the 25th, published in your paper of the 26th inst., occurs this passage:

A SLANDERER EXPOSED.

Charles Murphy, of Jonesville, Mich., a son of W. W. Murphy, former Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has now been discovered to be the author of the slanderous letters in a Michigan paper on Mr. Trumbull and other independent Republicans. Murphy is an appointee of Senator Chandler, and is employed in one of the divisions of the Treasury Department.

The above is certainly a marvellous discovery. William W. Murphy has no son or child. He never had but one child, and he buried him in 1864, when he was but 5 years old. He is my brother-in-law and partner in business, and is now in Germany, where he has been ever since 1861. He has no brothers living, or near relations of the name of Murphy. He has no relative, to my knowledge, of the name of Charles Murphy, and no man of the name of Murphy, aside from William W. Murphy, has resided at Jonesville for the last twenty years.

The statement of your correspondent is, therefore, a pure fiction.

Trusting you will be glad to correct the misstatement of your correspondent, and to give the correction as prominent a place as the article in question, I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. J. BAXTER.

Farwell's Opening.

The retail department of Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., on Monroe street, near Market, will be opened for the first time since the fire, between 7 and 11 o'clock this evening. The room is easy of access and attractive, and the firm will be glad to see all who call. They are determined to make this department of their business second to none in the country, and will offer all the newest novelties at the lowest prices.

Delight in Existence.

By reference to the advertisement in another column it will be perceived that Delight, the famous inventor of "Delight's Lustral," that world-renowned preparation for the hair, is still in existence, and prepared to supply the rapidly increasing demand for the Lustral, which is sold by all druggists, and also by A. M. Delight, No. 73 South Canal street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The snow of last week extended as far south as Washington, N. C.

—There is a large emigration from the upper counties of Tennessee to Alabama and Texas.

—A Pennsylvanian has signed the temperance pledge 320 times.

—The average life of an Arkansas weekly paper is seventy days, and sixty-nine of these days are very sick ones.

—*Flake's Bulletin*, an influential paper in Texas, takes strong grounds for the annexation of Mexico to the United States.

—About 23,000,000 pounds of Australian preserved meat were imported into Great Britain during the last year.

—It is a fact that America has not yet succeeded in raising a raisin grape, though there is something very like it in California.

—The Atlanta *Plantation* suggests that the drying of figs should became an item of agricultural interest in Georgia, where the fruit grows to perfection.

—Trenton, New Jersey, has a startling instrument in the shape of a circular saw some twenty-four feet in circumference—the largest in the world.

—It cost the Belle Lee over $1,000 for fuel to make a trip from Memphis to New Orleans and back. Her freight and passenger receipts last trip down and up were something over $12,000.

—A photographer in Los Angeles was astonished the other day by some parties bringing a corpse wrapt in a sheet to his office, to be photographed.

—Bonnets are very high this season, and the trimming is all placed on the top; they are made to fit close to the head, and have ribbon strings fastened with a small bow under the chin.

—John C. Bell and 65 other citizens of San Francisco have petitioned the Board of Supervisors to suppress the use of the "Devil's Fiddle," a toy for boys.

—The electroballistic chronoscope is the name of a curious little instrument used to measure the velocity of a cannon shot. It is the invention of Captain LeBoulenge, of the Belgian Artillery.

—At the French eating-houses in Paris they now serve several dishes *a la Chinese*; such as birds' nests, sharks' fins, grasshoppers and cats! Fricasseed frogs are still the most popular and the most expensive.

—In the neighborhood of Blenheim, Canada, the American drovers who buy up stock for the Buffalo market have done an extensive business during the past winter months, having bought about all the fat cattle.

—The new Methodist church at Saratoga, N.Y., is adorned by six polished clouded pillars of Vermont marble, at the main and lower entrances. The roof is covered with unfading green Vermont slate.

—Stephen Jones, of Smoky Creek, Carter County, Kentucky, killed a hog that netted 738 pounds, after being out in four pieces to be weighed, which made it lose some. It was Chester white, 26 months old.

—Twenty-five cent diamonds are becoming so plenty among railroad brakemen that they are compelled to wear a piece of carpet over their shirt-bosoms after dark, to avoid giving lantern signals when moving about at stopping-places.

—Trees have been found in Australia taller than those of California, though not as large. One has been measured 480 feet high. The wood closely resembles red cedar, and the bark is sometimes 18 inches thick.

—Charles Reade subscribes for six American journals, which he says far exceeds the English papers in point of news. He keeps them on file, and occasionally finds a plot in one of them for a novel.

—In Wilmington, Del., some time ago, an old man, who was very feeble, was helped across a crowded street by a youth of 20. A month afterward the old man died, and as an expression of gratitude he left the youth $40,000.

—The fishermen say the trout brooks in the vicinity of New Haven are frozen down so deep that there is no water left, and many of that delicious fish are frozen to death.

—A number of gentlemen extensively engaged in the stove business at Buffalo, Troy, and Albany, met at the latter city on Thursday last, some thirty prominent firms being represented. An organization was perfected by the election of John F. Rathbone, of Albany, as President, and J. M. Houck, of Troy, as Secretary.

—Says the Frankfort *Yeoman*: "Not long ago we announced the death of the venerable Jerry Tracy, of this county, who had nearly completed a century of this life. His venerable widow survives him at the age of 90. They had 10 children, 9 of whom are living, 97 living grandchildren, and 26 great-children."

—A number of planters throughout Iberia Parish, La., are setting out willow posts, as they find that, in almost every case, they grow into trees, answering a double purpose—making the most durable posts, and at the same time giving shade and furnishing fuel. The expense of setting out posts every few years is thus entirely obviated.

—The contractors on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad will not give employment to any negro who has engaged to work on plantations, unless he has the written consent of the planter; but employment for both teams and hands will be furnished, whenever desired, to those having employes and teams not engaged in cultivating their crops.

—The Directors of the Provident and Savings Bank, Quebec, have disposed of their surplus cash (unclaimed deposits), amounting to $82,800, to charitable institutions. This institution, which held last year about $650,000 in trust for its depositors, is, under the new Savings Bank act, about being merged into the Union Bank of Lower Canada.

—Professor Waterhouse Hawkins, we are told, "ventured a sharp criticism on the absurdity of attaching wings to angels, at the close of one of his recent lectures on the comparative view of the human and animal frame as applied to art," claiming that such appendages would hinder rather than help the movements of bodies fashioned like ours.

—Twenty-three cheese factories in Medina County, Ohio, received during the past season the milk from 8,580 cows, and made 3,223,401 pounds of cheese. There were estimated to be 600 cows in private dairies, producing 200,000 pounds of cheese, making the aggregate of the county 3,423,401 pounds. The total value of the cows is estimated at $318,500; of the cheese, $300,000, and of the factories $60,000.

—It is said that, since the passage of the law authorizing the shipment of gold coin through the United States Post Office, nearly $20,000,000 has been transmitted in this manner. By this mode a saving is effected in the cost of from 50 to 75 cents on the $100, the shippers taking the risk of losing through any dishonesty of the clerks. No such losses have anywhere been suffered.

—The Basswood Island Quary has recently produced the largest stone ever quarried on Lake Superior, in a solid mass. It is 110 feet long, and 8½ feet thick; is a most beautiful specimen of brownstone, without a crack or clay pocket in it. This stone is quite soft when first gotten out, but on exposure to the air gets very hard and firm. It is of a beautiful color, and will stand a great degree of heat and pressure. The quarry is an extensive one, and its owners find it difficult to supply the demand for this superior building material. Several hundred men will be employed in the quarry during the coming season.

THE COMING OF THE DEMON.

A Curious Speech by the Pope.

Florence, Italy (Feb. 21), Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

Pius IX. received last Sunday a deputation of the Roman aristocracy, and upon the occasion pronounced a discourse which has been reproduced in all the journals, and which is universally regarded as possessing unusual significance. Of special importance is the passage relative to the French Assembly, since the debate upon the Catholic petitions which, within a few days, will take place in that body is expected definitely to determine the status of the French Embassy to the Court of King Victor Emmanuel.

After dwelling at length upon the three temptations with which Satan assailed the Savior, the Pope said:

"These things repeat themselves in our day. The demon has presented himself before the revolution, and has said to it: If thou wilt prostrate thyself at my feet, I will give thee these kingdoms, these empires, these provinces. It is not alone to Italy that he has appeared, but also to other countries and to other places—countries and places that are well known. The demon has come; the sacrilegious compact has been accepted, and accepted but too well. The compact was that aliens should become masters of this peninsula, upon condition that they should persecute the Church, disfigure her, persecute her ministers, scatter blasphemy everywhere, upon condition that they should disseminate immorality, with full hand, in all places. They have adored Satan, and have received the kingdom; but a kingdom which shall not last, which shall be fearful even to themselves. They have adored, but this adoration will be prolific of the most terrible consequences. Oh! if I had had the mission of Leo the Great, of that grand Pontiff who presented himself to Attila, I would have gone before the revolution and the revolutionists, and would have said: Pause before setting foot within the walls of this holy city; observe, a moment with me, the lasting consequences of this sacrilegious occupation; then, mount to the Campidoglio and enter the other places of this city. God suffering it, you will enter, but will you, therefore, have gained anything? You will maintain yourself here, but not long; you will be able to destroy, but not to erect. You will enter to diffuse within these holy walls every species of iniquity; you will enter to prepare the way for the most awful scourges,—scourges that shall strike also you yourselves, and you will be the victims of your own ambition; you will consummate your final ruin, will prepare your own tomb.

"*Dio santo!* I do not speak from hatred, nor from envy. I would that you all might pray with me for the conversion of this people, having before my eyes the divine precept: *Diligite inimicos vestros, bene facite his qui oderunt vos*. Therefore, let us pray for their conversion; let us pray for those who are hardening themselves beneath the scourge of iniquity; let us pray for those who commence now to see that they go groping in darkness; let us pray that the Lord will suspend the rigor of his judgments, and will, moreover, avert from this much-loved people the consequences of his holy vengeance, merited by their sins.

"Now, I invite you, as soon as possible, to pray with me for four objects. First, for those of whom I have hitherto spoken; let us pray for the conversion of sinners, and that God may conserve us all in these sentiments and in this faith, and with us may all the Romans pray for Rome, to the end that the faith of Christ may here firmly maintain itself against the irruption of unbelief. In the second place, pray for another object.

"In these days the National Assembly of a great nation is about to occupy itself with our affairs, and some one there will be to take our part. Therefore, let us pray for this Assembly, in order that the course it shall pursue may redound to the glory of God and of the nation, and to the advantage of this Holy See.

"In the third place, pray for the Catholics of Germany, who still maintain themselves faithful and constant to their duties, in the face of the fiercest opposition. Finally, pray that the Church may extend over all the earth.

"Before leaving you I will impart the Apostolic benediction. Lord: Thou seest from Heaven this city and this people; Thou knowest what are my desires for their sanctification; I, meanwhile, thank Thee, my God, for the spirit that Thou givest to the Roman people, and for all the blessings that Thou bestowest every day. I thank Thee for the faith that, though extinguished in one part, proudly increases and fructifies in another. *Benedictio Dei*," etc.

S. W. H.

How the Mountains Fertilize the Valleys.

From the Colorado Register.

The way to make the lands of all the Atlantic States rival the Western prairies in fertility and exhaustless productiveness, to make ten inches of grass grow where only two grow now, is to make use of irrigation by which to deposit on the fields the mineral, vegetable and animal matter held in solution in the waters of the brooks and rivers, the fertilizing value of which is now going to waste; but which, by irrigation, can be turned to incalculable benefit. Chemical analysis shows that waters of creeks contain these enriching substances in large quantities. Says one: "Suppose that one gallon of water contains 50 grains of these fertilizing substances (a very small allowance), and that two thousand gallons are discharged each twenty-four hours upon three acres of land. More than 1,800 pounds would thus have been deposited, all of which is food laid at the roots of plants for their absorption and elaboration." Practical results are quite wonderful. An instance is given of a Connecticut meadow, which, since 1851, under irrigation, and without any manure upon it, yields annually nearly four tons per acre. This land is worth at the least $250 per acre, while the same kind of land, not irrigated, can be bought for $15. Scientists have sought for that subtle something which would replace the missing ingredients in the soil, and make perpetual fertility, and have found this held in solution and suspension in the waters which flow from hills and forests. It would be interesting and important to know how many grains of vegetable, mineral and animal matter is held in a given quantity of creek water, such as is commonly used in our valleys for irrigation, and how many pounds of fertilizing matter may thus be deposited on an acre each year. We commend this to the action of our Territorial Geologist. If the hills of New England are beginning to be looked upon as compost heaps, the wash from which carries down to the valleys that which is to renovate the lands exhausted of their natural fertility, as no other means can, how much more reason have we of Colorado to appreciate the great mountains whose waters carry the ingredients for the perpetual renovation of the valleys, making the soil as exhaustless as the banks of the Nile, and for the same reason the floods from an exhaustless source bringing food to the plants. The wonderful effect of irrigation in California, Utah, and Colorado is calling national attention to the subject. It is beginning to be understood that, while artificial watering of fields may be a substitute for natural rains, natural rains are not a substitute for irrigation. It is the float food held in solution in waters which abrade forests and hills that is wanted. As it is from the mountains in the interior of Africa that the Nile intervales are annually replenished with the ingredients which the annual crops feed upon, so from our mountains our valleys may be forever fed by diverting the water of the streams from their natural channels over the land. If the fullest possible fertilizing use was made of all our mountain streams, it might be a question whether the increased agricultural productions would not exceed in value the product of all the mines—whether the minerals or the plant food of the minerals is the truest source of wealth. It is wonderful how much history relating to irrigation, the agitation of this subject has caused to be put in print, for Eastern as well as Western readers. And it appears that nations at their most advanced and prosperous periods, made the most use of canals to carry fertility to their fields. One tells us: "The ancient Romans introduced the practice in Italy; unproductive tracts of immense extent being made thereby to yield sustenance to hundreds of thousands of men and animals." In the sixteenth century, the Spaniards, then in their glory, subjected millions of acres to this invigorating beneficent process. The largest dams ever constructed were provided by them for the purpose of collecting the water coming from the mountains in the winter, and storing it for subsequent summer use. This process makes lands capable of sustaining a dense population, hence for thousands of years has been relied on in Asia, and is coming into common use in Europe and this country with little regard to the amount of natural rains. As the best arable lands are largely formed by alluvial deposits, it is natural that they should find their renovation,—the annual replacement of their wear and waste by cropping,—from a source whence they had their origin. By observing this natural law the tillable land never gets old—is always fresh, always new. The insufficient rains of our climate were at first regarded as a calamity, but a great change of opinion on this subject is taking place, and it is more than probable that the time is near when the States will be generally adopting our system of moistening and enriching our meadows and grain fields, and gardens, rather than we envying them their exemption from our partial dependence on irrigation.

THE CAPE MAY GOLD EXCITEMENT.

The History of the Wrecked Gold Ship in 1807—The Revelation of an Aged Dame.

Cape May (March 25) Correspondence of the New York Standard.

You have no doubt heard of the great gold excitement in this section, and I have, therefore, collected the particulars of the cause and effects, first giving the cause. Sixty-five years since a vessel of five hundred tons was wrecked on Tatum's Beach, about fourteen miles by water above the city. The crew were saved, and gave information of some half million of gold buried in the Purser's cabin, underneath the Captain's cabin. Many attempts were made at that time to recover the coin, but all proved unsuccessful, as the vessel had sunk in deep water. The constant action of the water seems to have altered the position of the wreck, as the hull can be seen at low water, but this was not worth noticing (as there are numerous wrecks all along this portion of the coast) beyond being the basis of the cause.

The cause of the excitement was a revelation, or dream, of an aged lady of this place. Communicated to her was a description of a wreck in which were vast sums of gold to be had for the mere digging out of a small quantity of sand. She told other wonderful stories, and the effect was truly astonishing. The whole community were thrown into a state of effervescence much more affecting and lasting than that caused by the fire of two years back. Companies were organized, boats chartered, agreements drawn, signed, and sworn to by all participators, and off they started for the one particular spot, which to them seemed was to be the Eldorado of Jersey. In their hurry some of them forgot to pay due respect to the tide, and the consequence was that at least one crew remained in the sands all night, thermometer near zero and no covering.

Yet even this did not cool their ardor, and on the return of the tide they proceeded on to join the wreck, there to work until midnight throwing out sand, which the action of the waves replaced before morning. And thus it continued for several days; the tide filling in as fast as they could throw out. They then obtained planks and built a guard around the wreck, which held off the water for a few hours, but, suddenly giving way, the water again took control, but nothing daunted by repeated failures the majority still stick to the work, although a number came home on Saturday night rather disgusted, with the information that but three feet below the deck had been reached and the timbers were exceedingly rotten, and there is every likelihood that the bottom has gone out of the craft.

Among those who still cling to the forlorn hope, are Captain Ivey (the Captain was ever of a clinging nature), Messrs. Richardson, Hildreth, Holden, Roseman, Nicholson, Edmonds, Stewart, and Kearns. Harry Mulliner wanted to go with the party, but his rotundity was against him; Macgrath left his "devil" to run the *Wave*, and pitched in with such a will that his specials will be perfectly reliable. In the meanwhile, a certain lethargy has seized on many here, who are afraid to face the wreck, and yet are in fear those who still cling may be successful.

Bismarck's Carriage.

Prince Bismarck, having conquered France and hurled defiance at Pio Nino, has supplemented his unique triumphs with the acquisition of a new carriage, of which he is as proud as any youngster is of his new go-cart. And not without reason, indeed; for by the accounts of this vehicle it would appear to be something actually wondrous and unprecedented. Of course it is ornamental and useful. Many others, as well as Bismarck, have carriages possessing these excellencies. But the Bismarckian barouche is more than this. The axle-tree boxes are bronzed; the windows are of plate glass; the lamps are cut glass, with reflectors; the steps velvet lined, and the body painted dark blue, with an appropriate motto. Between the axle-trees is a large tin luggage chest, capable of carrying two or three trunks. In the floor are valves for ventilation. Inside are four compartments—one is the saloon of the Princess, one the saloon of the Prince, one a small dressing room, and one (at the rear) a reception room. Soft and luxurious carpets cover all the floors, and the walls are clothed with mahogany wainscoting and silk upholstery work. The ceilings are adorned with festoons of laurel and oak leaves in a gold and blue ground, and the windows are curtained in the richest style. A heating apparatus and fireplaces are at hand; the furniture is of a magnificent description, and comprises everything imaginable, from couches down to card tables and writing desks. In one corner of the reception room is a trap door, which reveals a wine cellar; and there are also receptacles for provisions and ice. No mention is made of a skating pond or croquet ground in connection with this establishment neither is there anything said about an attendant circus or Italian opera house; but it is probable that all these conveniences could be added if desired.

Sir Travers Twiss.

This gentleman, who has recently been compelled to resign his office of Queen's Counsel on account of scandalous reports concerning his wife, is a personage of considerable prominence in the legal and ecclesiastical circles of England. He is the son of the late Rev. Robert Twiss, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and was born in Westminster about 1810, receiving his education at University College, Oxford, where he graduated with high honors in 1830, and became a fellow and tutor of the institution. From 1835 to 1839, he was one of the Public Examiners at Oxford in classics and mathematics; from 1842 to 1847, was Professor of Political Economy at the same place, and from 1852 to 1855, was Professor of International Law in King's College, London, which position he resigned to accept the Regius Professorship of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. He was admitted to the bar in 1840; in 1849, was appointed Commissary General of the City and Diocese of Canterbury; in 1852, was made Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1858, received the Chancellorship of the Diocese of London, vacated by the advancement of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington. When testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction was transferred from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, Dr. Twiss was created Queen's Counsel, became Advocate General in August, and was knighted in November, 1867. He has written a number of historical, legal, and semi-theological works; is able, it is said, to tell to a shade how much heterodoxy is tolerated in the Church of England, and is standard authority on copes and stoles, chasubles and surplices.

Sound Maxims.

Notes and Queries gives the following rules for stopping a punster and a professional story-teller, taken from an old book entitled "Maxims of Sir Morgan Doherty, Bart.":

MAXIM THIRD.

A punster during dinner is a most inconvenient animal. He should, therefore, be immediately discomfited. The art of discomfiting a punster is this: pretend to be deaf; and after he has committed his pun, and, just before he expects people to laugh at it, beg his pardon, and request him to repeat it again. After you have made him do this three times, say "O! that is a pun, I believe." I never knew a punster venture a third exhibition under similar treatment. It requires a little nicety, so as to repeat it in proper time. If well done, the company laugh at the punster, and then he is ruined forever."

MAXIM EIGHTH.

A story-teller is so often a mighty pleasant fellow that it may be deemed a difficult matter to decide whether he ought to be stopped or not. In cases, however, that it be required, far the best way of doing it is this: After he has discharged his first tale, say across to some confederate (for his method requires confederates, like some juggler's tricks) "Number one." As soon as he has told a second, in like manner say, "Number two." Perhaps he may perceive it, and if so, he stops. If not, the very moment his third story is told, laugh out quite loud, and cry to your friend, "I trouble you for the sovereign. You see I was right when I betted that he would tell those three stories exactly in that order in the first twenty minutes after his arrival in the room." Depend upon it he is mum after that.

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Time payments. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free.

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STEINWAY
Pianos, we have this week received some very attractive and sweet-toned instruments, at much lower prices, that cannot but suit those who want a good reliable piano at a moderate price.
SMITH & NIXON,
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THE EMERSON METHOD FOR REED ORGANS.
BY L. O. EMERSON, of Boston, and W. S. B. MATHEWS, of Chicago.
Part I. Elements, Exercises, Recreations. Part II. Chords and Technics. Part III. How to use the Stops. Choice Collection of Music, Instrumental and Vocal. Part IV. Voluntaries and Interludes.
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Charming new Cantata for Ladies' Classes, THE CULPRIT FAY. Knoign. $1.00.

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Now throw off your Winter cares, and greet the Spring with a hearty Ha! Ha! and with some of the Hundred Songs in this collection, not always sensible, but great aids to lightheartedness.
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GENERAL NOTICES.

Public Notice
Is hereby given to all Architects who have prepared sketches of plans for a Jail and Criminal Court Room for the County of Cook, to present the same to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of County Commissioners of said County for inspection, at the County Clerk's office, on or before April 1, 1872, with a statement in writing of the probable cost thereof, and what portion of the material in the old Court House can be used in the construction of such a building.
S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
Committee on Public Buildings.
Chicago, March 22, 1872.
All dailies in the city will publish the above until the first Monday in April.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22, 1872.
The Annual Meeting
of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March, instant, and will re open on the morning of the 3d day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE (late) SECURITY INSURANCE CO., 150 Broadway, New York, March 18, 1872.
FIRST DIVIDEND—Information as to the collection of the First Dividend, upon ascertained and adjusted debts of the (late) Security Insurance Co., will be given, and appropriate blanks furnished, gratuitously, on application to William G. Ferguson, ... Wabash-av., Chicago.
A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

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$5 PACKAGES
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THIS AFTERNOON, last appearance of the charming
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TO-NIGHT
Benefit of James Padgett.
OCTOROON.
The Company and a host of volunteers.

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Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
MONDAY, March 25, and until further notice, the great sensation of the
Streets of New York.
Streets of New York.
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Saturday, March 30, Benefit of J. S. LANGRISHE.

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Positively the last three nights of the
WALLACE SISTERS,
JENNIE, MINNIE, and MAUD.
The Laughable Farce, "Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail," and the Great Burlesque, "FRA DIAVOLO," Jennie Wallace as Fra Diavolo; G. K. Fortescue as Beppo. First appearance of CHAS. E. DOBSON, the Gottschalk of the banjo, since his indisposition. CINDERELLA Matinee Saturday, 2 o'clock.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
An entire new and sparkling programme.
HARRIGAN and HART in two New Songs and Dances. First week of
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The German Emigrant, The Higginbottom Sisters, and The Coal-Heaver's Revenge.
An entire change of programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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Old Folks Concerts
Will be given by the Ladies of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Full Chorus and Orchestra.
Old Costumes!
Old Anthems!
Old Ballads!
These Concerts will be conducted by Prof. J. A. BUTTERFIELD, Leader of the Oratorio Society, assisted by Prof. GILL, Mr. GOODWILLIE, and other eminent Soloists.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, April 1 & 2.
Tickets, 50 cts; no reserved seats. Tickets to be had at Cobb's Library, S. C. Griggs's, and Bliss & Sharp's. Stages at the door at close of entertainment.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.
ENTERTAINMENT
Given by the Ladies of the
New England Church,
Tuesday Evening, April 2.
Rich and elegant TABLEAUX, including copies of Paintings by the "Old Masters," and scenes from prominent authors. Musical selections, rendered by Mrs. Geo. B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Messrs. Sloan, Howard, and Valk. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; to be obtained at ...'s drug store, 50 West Madison-st.; West Side Library, 250 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 659 West Lake-st.; and Giles Bros., 384 Wabash-av., on and after Friday noon.

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On the MILE TRACK of the
Cambridge City (Ind.) Dis. Fair,
June 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1872.
$8,000 in PREMIUMS.
Entries must be made on or before May 25, 1872.
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Send for Premium List.

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Tuesday Evening next, April 2,
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Samples sale peremptorily.
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On Thursday Morning, April 4.
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REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
Household Goods,
Carpets, Crockery, Glass, Plated, and Hardware,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, March 30, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2,000 PACKAGES
Unclaimed Express Goods of Am. M. Union Express Co.
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, April 2, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms.
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By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Regular Saturday's Sale of
Household Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Show Cases, Desks, Floor Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., &c. 200 MIRRORS, 25 crates Crockery in open lots.
Several lots of Household Furniture from parties relinquishing housekeeping, on
Saturday, March 30, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.
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On Tuesday, April 2, at 10 a. m.
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FOR SALE.
... STATE-ST., a pair of large young mules. Also 6 good work horses, 5 common or light horses, 2 lumber wagons, 2 second hand buggies. Auction sales Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 a. m.
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Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.
Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
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The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
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NEW YORK.

Leet Still Fattening Off the General Order Business.

Miss Claflin Tells "What She Knows About Wall Street."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TRIAL OF "DUTCH HEINRICH."

NEW YORK, March 29.—After many strategic delays, the greatest sneak-thief of whom history gives any account was placed on trial to-day. Henry Newman, otherwise "Dutch Heinrich," is indicted for having, Feb. 14, robbed the banking office of Kennedy & Co., corner of Cedar and William streets. While his confederate engaged the attention of the proprietors he managed, with his usual extraordinary dexterity, to steal from a tin box a package of bonds and notes worth $50,000. In 1860, Dutch Heinrich was sent for two years to Sing Sing for stealing a watch, his *alias* then being Edward Ryan. Since his release in 1862 his operations have been many and daring, and singularly successful, being committed generally in broad day, in the busiest part of the city. The estimate is that, including the Lord bond robbery, he has stolen, during the last ten years, bonds and money to the amount of $2,750,000. His first notable exploit was the robbery of $10,000 in gold from the vault of the Bank of New York. His next was to knock down a man in the open street and rob him of $10,000 in bonds. He is believed to have been the thief who stole $16,000 in bonds from the Central National Bank, and he is equally as expert as a sneak-thief and pickpocket. The prisoner is a tall, dark-complexioned young man, with little keen eyes, low forehead, face shaved except a slight mustache. He held down his head and looked as mild as a sucking dove. His lawyers in the present trial are ex-Recorder Smith and William Howe, and it remains to be seen if they can prove an *alibi* for the prisoner, as has been the case so often heretofore. They asserted to-day that Dutch Heinrich was in Philadelphia when the Kennedy robbery was committed, and owes his arrest now to private detectives foiled in levying blackmail.

MEETING OF LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Invitations were sent out to about two hundred gentlemen, prominent in the Liberal Republican movement, to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. Among those present were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Toucey, Frederick A. Conkling, Judge Fithian, and B. F. Mudgett. The deliberations, which lasted until a late hour, were conducted with closed doors.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT ANNIVERSARY.

Colored citizens of New York have completed extensive preparations to celebrate the Fifteenth Amendment anniversary next Wednesday, in which they will be joined by the International societies. The parade will embrace military companies, Saloon Men's Society, Sons of Morgan, Internationals, civic societies, and visitors. The line of march will be several miles long and leads around the statues of Washington and Lincoln. The colored schools will be dismissed for the day. In the evening a grand concert takes place.

WARLIKE.

One of the prominent dailies here complains that an English iron-clad and her convoy are now examining the approaches to Annapolis, and the latest number of the London *Times* received contains a communication from an Englishman residing at Portland, Me., in which he says the Americans have established a School of Torpedoing at Providence, R. I., and that each vessel of the United States navy now carries towing torpedoes, and an arrangement whereby immense torpedoes can be exploded twenty-five feet in front of a vessel. Also, that the United States are building three special torpedo boats, one each in Boston, New York, and a Southern harbor. The writer signs his name in full, and his alleged facts have evidently excited considerable attention in England.

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Leet's slice of the General Order business is definitely measured under the new arrangement, and he, along with his landlord, are "Hobson's choice" to eight of the eleven great steamship lines.

CENSURE OF THE NEW JERSEY SENATE.

Much censure is directed at the New Jersey Senate on account of the fact that, when the New York & Philadelphia Railroad charter was defeated yesterday, three of the principal lobbyists of the Pennsylvania Central, General Irick, General Sewell, and United States Collector Barcalow, occupied the private room of the Speaker, and through the open door surveyed the proceedings. The Speaker, during the debate, was called into their presence for consultation, a son of General Irick occupying the chair during the Speaker's conference with the lobbyists. Another Senator, who had failed to delay the bill, repaired to the same private room to get fresh orders.

CONDITION OF PROF. MORSE.

Prof. Morse is pronounced better to-day, though very weak, his attack of paralysis having been preceded by six weeks' suffering from neuralgia. He lacks less than a month of being 81.

DEATH FROM COAL GAS.

People owning fine houses in New York and Brooklyn are in as much alarm over their furnaces as they were recently regarding sewage gas. The family of Colonel Jack, in Brooklyn, consisting of seven, and four boarders, residing in a brown stone front, all of whom were taken violently sick, on Wednesday night, with vertigo and vomiting, attribute their illness to coal gas from a defective furnace, which, after the house had been closed up for the night, filled all the sleeping-rooms, causing the death of an elderly maiden lady, Miss Elizabeth Norton, who boarded in the family. She had evidently struggled to walk across her chamber, and had fallen, badly contusing her forehead. The family had eaten nothing unusual, although one theory is that the tea was poisonous, and another that the female cook was guilty. The cook had been in the family three days, and left in apparent terror yesterday, having been sick with the others. Although the inquest over Miss Norton has not been concluded, the most intelligent persons who have investigated the circumstances attribute the tragedy to coal gas. Miss Norton was a sister of Prof. Norton, of Yale College. The survivors are still suffering from the effects of the poison, but are gradually convalescing. At the *post mortem*, to-day, of Miss Norton, all the organs were found healthy except the heart and lungs, which were congested and emitted an odor of coal gas.

CLAFLIN'S LECTURE.

The Academy of Music was never more crowded than to-night to hear Tennie C. Claflin lecture on "What I Know About Wall Street." The house was crowded to suffocation at $1 a ticket, and thousands left unable to gain admission. Her lecture was as much a tirade against marriage as the topic advertised, exciting plenty of hissing and applause. Her experience in Wall street is that men rally to assist each other in a tight place; but won't help a woman from the same spirit that forces woman to accept smaller wages for the same service. The complaint is general to-night that the tickets sold in advance for the lecture would fill the Academy four times, and this is probably the point of what Tennie knows of Wall street.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE MYSTERIOUS ORDER OF ARREST.

NEW YORK, March 29.—It appears that the tale of a mysterious order of arrest involves no prominent person and is a mere private matter, in which a good deal of money is at stake.

UNDESERVED CREDIT.

The report that Hank Smith paid all the money he was liable for to the Bowling Green Savings Bank proves to be untrue.

PENSION FRAUDS ATTEMPTED.

Francis Horn has been arrested charged with presenting false vouchers to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for the purpose of defrauding the Government out of pension money not due.

SMALL-POX.

Twelve cases of small-pox and three deaths. The Police Board has resolved to continue free vaccination.

HOSPITAL CROWDED.

The Brooklyn Small-pox Hospital is crowded to overflowing.

THE DUMPING TROUBLES.

The blockade at the foot of Court street, Brooklyn, is ordered removed by order of Judge Delmar. The situation is otherwise unchanged, and the people threaten to use force to prevent the use of the dock by scavengers.

IOWA.

Proceedings in the State Legislature—Woman Suffrage Amendment Killed—Decision in the Orwig Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., March 29.—In the Senate to-day a bill to provide a Normal School System, appropriating $120,000, was passed by a vote of 34 to 12.

The rest of the forenoon session was occupied in the discussion of the Woman Suffrage question, the question being on the proposition to submit to the people an amendment striking the word male out of the Constitution. The measure was lost by a vote of 21 to 24. This kills the measure for this session, and puts the question four years from the polls, as the State Constitution requires two Legislatures to act on amendments before their submission to the people. The women prominent in the movement made a gallant effort to carry the Senate. Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm has been here for two weeks. As considerable interest was manifested in the measure throughout the State we give the yeas and nays:

Yeas—Beardsley, Bemis, Burke, Campbell, Chambers, Converse, Dague, Dashiell, Dysart, Howland, Hurley, Kiphart, Maxwell, McCord, McKean, McNutt, Read, Shane, Smith, Vale, West, Young—21.

Nays—Allen, Beemer, Claussen, Crary, Fairall, Gillett, Gould, Havens, Ireland, Ketcham, Kinne, Larrabee, Leavitt, Lowry, McCormick, Merrill, Miles, Murray, Russell, Stone, Stuart, Taylor, Willett, Mann—24.

In the House to-day the bill appropriating $75,000 for the Blind Asylum at Vinton was passed; also one appropriating $1,000 to the State Historical Society for forestry purposes. It concluded its day's work by killing the Dog law.

To-day Governor Carpenter vetoed the bill granting permission to the Board of Supervisors of Jackson County to remit a portion of the tax voted in that county, in aid of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad.

The Supreme Court, to-day, affirmed the decision of Jasper District Court, in the case of R. Y. Orwig, an alleged defaulter to the State. By this decision the State will recover property valued at $15,000.

ILLINOIS.

Colored People's Celebration in Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, March 29.—To-day, in Jacksonville, thousands of the colored citizens of Central Illinois assembled to celebrate the anniversary of their enfranchisement. The morning trains from every direction brought hundreds who came from far and near to unite in the happy jubilee. Springfield sent a delegation of 300, including a company of colored zouaves in bright uniforms and accompanied by Rodgers' silver cornet band. At 10 o'clock a long and imposing procession, with ten bands of music, and with flags and banners was formed and paraded through the prominent streets of the city. In passing the mansion of Hon. Richard Yates the procession was halted, and nine cheers given for that old and eloquent friend of liberty. Enfeebled by disease, Senator Yates could but appear and return thanks for the compliment, after which a short and eloquent address prepared by him for the occasion was read by Rev. Mr. Heath, in which he referred among things to his life-long opposition to slavery and advocacy of liberty. In conclusion Senator Yates referred in glowing terms of admiration to President Grant, and endorsed his administration as one of the most eminently successful in the history of the nation.

When the parade was over, all who could find room assembled in Strawn's Opera House, and were entertained with an able, appropriate, and instructive speech by Mr. O. S. C. Hughes of St. Louis, after which a fine dinner was served to all from abroad.

This evening Strawn's Opera House was again crowded, and addresses delivered by Captain E. C. Brearly, Thomas Roundtree, Rev. A. W. Jackson, and Rev. Mr. Winslow, of Jacksonville, and Thomas Killian, of Springfield—all interesting and eloquent efforts—the speech of Captain Brearly was especially a masterly production, full of bright gems of truth and burning words of patriotism, and was received with frequent and wild demonstrations of applause. Captain Brearly is one of the most brilliant orators of Illinois.

The entire proceedings of the joyous jubilee have been most orderly, reflecting much credit upon the colored citizens who participated therein.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

The alarm from box No. 314, at 12:45 o'clock this morning, was caused by flames breaking out in the two-story frame building, No. 26 South Union street, owned by Mr. Forsyth and occupied by Mrs. Sanderhoff as a boarding-house. Damage on building, $250; fully insured. Loss to occupants, $150, on which there is some insurance. The flames spread to the two-story frame building, No. 135 West Washington street, which is owned by the same party, and occupied on the first floor, as a meat market, by William Surloff, and on the second, as an office, by Dr. Storck. Damage nominal. The cause of the fire is unknown, but the police hint at incendiarism.

—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire broke out in the planing-mill of Kansky, Tankinson & Keitz, Nos. 251 and 253 East Twentieth street. Loss on building and lumber, $1,500, on which there is no insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

—A couple of boys named respectively William Anjot and John Ryan got into a quarrel at 6 o'clock last evening, on the corner of Jefferson and Wright streets. During the *fracas* Anjot was stabbed slightly in the left breast by his antagonist, the weapon used being a small pocket knife. The wounded boy was conveyed to his home, No. 587 South Jefferson street, where he was properly attended to. Ryan was arrested last evening by Sergeant O'Donnell.

DIED.

McALLISTER—Charles Henry, youngest son of Sidney C. and Mary McAllister, aged 6 months and 9 days.

REARDON—Daniel Reardon, at his late residence, 94 Fourth-st., after a lingering illness, aged 26 years. Funeral will take place on Sunday, by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

KENNICOTT—On the 27th instant, Charles, eldest son of the late Dr. Jno. A. Kennicott, of The Grove.

PETREE—March 28, at 4 o'clock a. m., Gertrude K., aged 17 months and 3 days, daughter of Charles S. Petree and wife (formerly Miss Martha A. Norton, of Nashville, Tennessee).

Funeral from their residence, No. 231 West Chicago-av., at 1 o'clock p. m. Sunday, the 31st inst.

Nashville papers please copy.

SWEETSER—At Jefferson, Thursday, March 28, of cerebro spinal meningitis, Ida Imogene, only child of Hugh H. and Kate J. Sweetser, aged 11 years and 9 months.

Funeral at the church Sunday, March 31, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

McLOGAN—In this city, at 1 a. m., Friday, March 29, Hattie J., wife of P. H. McLogan, aged 32 years. The remains will be taken to Detroit, Michigan, for interment.

CASSIDY—At his residence, 331 South Morgan-st., Peter Cassidy, on Friday, at 8 o'clock p. m., aged 49 years.

Friends of the deceased will find arrangements for funeral services in the Sunday papers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

An Excellent Article—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Barnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685, Post Office, New York.

The Gods once essayed to grant one request to a Pilgrim in the desert. The Pilgrim said "Good Genii, give me back my former health." How many die annually of consumption, brought on by colds, when one box of Durno's Catarrh Snuff would have cured it.

Don't Scorch Your Hair Off with Caustic dyes. Why should you, when Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye imparts to the grayest head a golden brown or a jetty black, in about the time it takes to read this paragraph.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has assumed the first place among articles of its class. No other dye beautifies red or gray hair in fiveminutes. The color it produces is so natural that it cannot be distinguished from the life tint. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

"Charles Dickens, when in this country, was afflicted with the great American Catarrh, (says a Boston paper). Had the novelist been treated by Dumont C Dake, M. D., of Chicago, he would have called down blessings on the Doctor's head in a short space of time. A hint to those afflicted with Catarrh is sufficient." This flattering encomium from the "Hub" speaks well for our Chicago physicians. Dr. Dake is now located at 64 Twenty-fourth-st., and exclusively and successfully treats Catarrh and other chronic complaints. The Doctor's Analytical Health Journal mailed free to any address.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, or sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet, they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who faithfully use my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila.

And by druggists and dealers generally.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND WHEELER & Wilson machine at 524 West Monroe-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL BARNEY, WHO WORKED for Levi Wilson, in Albany, please call at 709 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—GEORGE JOHNSON, SEAMAN of bark J. G. Masten last fall, is wanted immediately at 136 DeKoven-st., on important business. JOHN WOOD.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT IN A FIRST-class neighborhood, near street cars, furnished or unfurnished, furniture nearly new; price furnished, $3,800; terms, $1,700 cash, balance on very easy terms. Call or address N. M. JOHNSON, 649 Washington-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE COR. ner Egan and Lake-av., overlooks lake, lot nicely improved with trees, etc., 11 rooms in house, all modern improvements. Bargain.

House and lot on Lake-av., near Kenwood depot, two story building, $7,800.

House and lot on Woodlawn-av., two-story, $2,750.

Two story house and lot near Hyde Park depot on monthly payments, $4,500.

Beautiful place in Groveland Park, near lake, lot 50 ft front and good house. Cheap.

Elegant residence on Michigan-av., with large grounds, stables, and all modern improvements. Bargain.

Fine three-story and basement marble front on Twentieth-st., east of Kankakee-av., $15,000.

ULRICH & BOND, 211 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-av.; $4,000.

House and lot on Prairie-av.; $5,000.

Lots on Wilcox, California, and Monroe-sts.; one-fifth down. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—$12,500—3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st.

$14,000—2-story and brick basement house of 14 rooms and good barn, with lot 43x178 feet, on Calumet-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st.

$10,000—2-story and brick basement house on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., east front.

The new St. James Hotel, on South Clark-st., being 100 feet front and rented for five years at $12,500 per annum, is offered for a few days at a low price and on very easy terms.

40x100 on Randolph-st., just west of State.

50x100 on Adams st., near Wells.

Milwaukee-av. and Armitage Road; one-fourth acre lots at less than acre prices.

W. O. COLE, 370 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Marble front house, near Twenty-fifth-st., $10,500.

WABASH-AV.—Large frame house with brick basement, corner Thirtieth-st., $11,000.

INDIANA-AV.—House and lot 30x175 feet, near Twenty-fifth-st., $11,500.

INDIANA-AV.—House and lot 30x178 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot 31x90 feet, east front, near Twenty-seventh-st., $1,900.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF CALIfornia-av., the cheapest lots in the city. Terms to suit. Inquire at 1001 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY FRAME dwellings, with lots, 50x150 feet, in Hyde Park, two blocks from depot. Price, $5,500 and $6,500.

Two-story brick and frame dwelling, with lot 33x200, east front, on Langley-st., just south of Park. $10,000; 1 cash, 1 year, balance 3 years. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 394 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—70X125 FEET ON MADISON-ST., near Sheldon-st.

25x125 feet on Madison st., near Reuben st.

Two brick houses, Park-av., near Robey-st.

70x120 feet, Wells-st., between Madison and Monroe.

44 feet on Wells-st., adjoining new Times building.

Also, several fine acre tracts, cheap.

KERR, DAVISON & WELCH.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—Cottage, 6 rooms, $1,050, water in kitchen: 316 South Park-av. M. WILLIAMS, 707 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. EAST FRONT, 25 FEET, near Van Buren-st. joining two party walls, cheap, if taken at once. Third-av., west front, near Van Buren-st., 25 feet, joining party wall, cheap. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE LOTS ON NORTH-av., Leavitt and Oakley-sts., adjoining Wicker Park, and near the corner of Milwaukee-av., at a very low price. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD, Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Ruddan, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Honover, Butler, Wallace, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS AND lot 24x150 on Washington-av., near Wood-st.; price $2,500. Apply to P. MURRAY, 315 Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE ON THE corner of Indiana and Market-sts., North Side; long lease; house with four rooms in the rear; also, stock and fixtures of a saloon on the same premises. Apply to or address THOS. WILLIAMS, 202 North Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—8 LOTS ON HALSTED-ST., SOUTH of Englewood, accessible in 30 minutes by dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad. Price $175 each, payable $50 cash, and balance, $25 per year. Will sell two lots at same price. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT 24x175; modern improvements; location first-class, 450 West Washington-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FRAME ON WEST Washington-st., near Hoyne, 12 rooms, lot 30x125, good barn. Price, $10,000. Easy terms. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm—A good business property on Randolph-st., east of Halsted; can be made to yield $200 per month rent, with small outlay. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE FINE large lots on the new boulevard, at $250 each. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—150 OF THE BEST LOTS THAT CAN be found; located just outside of the fire limits; ground high and dry, and only two blocks from the depot of the new Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Trains will run hourly; fare 5 cents. Call if you want a good lot and take a free ride and see for yourself; title perfect; terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE 405 WEST WASHington-st., two blocks east of Union Park. Lot 60x180 feet to 20 foot alley; house 42x39 feet, with wing 18x24. Hall in centre of house; all modern improvements. Barn and tenement house on rear of lot. Would take in part payment a small house and lot. Balance on long time. For price and terms inquire of JAMES H. MORRIS, 12 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block: Elegant 2-story and basement marble front dwelling on Park-av. Price, $11,000. Easy payments.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., 50 FEET CORner Lincoln-st., at only $110 per foot, worth $150; bargain. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME houses on brick basements, 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; have 12 rooms, bath, water, gas, etc., will be sold on easy terms. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH LOT, on Fulton-st., near Lincoln; newly repaired; possession immediately. S. M. MILLARD, 468 Wabash-av., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 72x125, ON WEST Lake-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

120x124, on Park-av., corner Hoyne.

50x125, with cottage, 6 rooms, south front, on Washington-av., between Robey and Hoyne.

Store and dwelling, No. 33 Milwaukee-av., 20 feet on Milwaukee-av., and 40 feet on Hubbard-st.

Store and dwelling, 25x75, stone foundation, brick basement, No. 302 Milwaukee av., lot 25x128.

Also tracts of 15 and 20 acres near Riverside.

WASMANSDORF & HEINEMAN, 161 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—LUMBER DOCK, 426 Lumber-st., 139 feet front. Inquire of W. H. JENKINS, corner of Lumber and Canal-sts; or, A. J. WRIGHT, 100 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings on Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts; price low and terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14 Nixon's Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FORTY HOUSES AND LOTS LOcated in all parts of the city, and at prices from $2,000 to $30,000. Call and see detailed our descriptions. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. LOT—WE HAVE AN east front lot for sale on this street, 40x165 or 64x165 feet to 30-ft alley, adjoining fine improvements and near Congress-st.; price $1,250 per foot. Will take for cash payment a good residence lot on South Side worth $20,000 to $25,000. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE ON Langley-st., 2-stories and basement, with all modern improvements, at a sacrifice, as I must have money at once. Apply to the owner, J. C. McCORD, 427 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash av.:

PRAIRIE-AV—82x175 feet, n w cor Twenty-first-st.

WABASH-AV—50x175 feet east front near Twenty-sixth st, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block:

Nice cottage and lot, 12 Depuyster-st; very cheap.

2-story brick houses on Sampson-st., $4,000 each; easy payments.

2-story house and lease of lot at nominal rent, West Washington-st., near Ann, $3,000.

Cottage and lot on Hope-st., near Blue Island av., $1,800.

2-story brick dwelling, lot 50x124, southeast corner Twelfth and Throop-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block:

Good house at Englewood, $3,500; payments easy.

Lots on Throop-st., near Taylor, only $1,100.

Lots on Rebecca-st., $400 each.

Lots on Augusta-av., $450 each.

Lots near Douglas Park, $500 each.

Lots in Bridgeport, near Archer-av., $500 to $600 each.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND NICE LOT ON FULton-st., near Elizabeth, $3,500. Cottage and lot on Baldwin-st., $2,000. Two story house and lot on Fulton-st., near Sangamon, $4,250. Choice house and lot on Van Buren-st., near Hoyne, $4,250. 11 room house on Peoria-st., very favorable, $1,800. Four lots, two blocks from Normal School, at Englewood, $200 each. One of the best lots at Rock Island car shops, $400. A few more of those $600 lots on Taylor-st., just east of Southwestern-av.; easy payments. Walk out and notice the late improvements, and you will think as I do, viz., sure thing. D. W. ELDRED, 44 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—FOR ONE WEEK ONLY—THE LOT corner of Prairie-av. and Sixteenth-st., with two frame dwellings of 15 and 12 rooms, containing all the modern improvements; one of the best paying investments in residence property in the city. A. F. DOWNS & CO., 59 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE FINE and cheap lots north of the Stock Yards and east of Halsted-st. Only $650 per lot for those on Wabansia-av., and $550 per lot for those on Fontaine, Russell, or Canal-st. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$1,500; $200 CASH, AND $25 PER month, will buy a nice new cottage and lot 25x125, to a 16 foot alley, within four blocks of horse-cars; the cottage has 6 good rooms, double parlor, 3 sleeping rooms, kitchen; 2 closets, pantry, and is nicely painted and blinded, completely fenced, and is a desirable home. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A fine cottage and lot on Aberdeen-st., near Van Buren; lot 25x125. Offered for a few days only. Apply to F. H. LONG, No 131 Twenty-second-st., corner of Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS NEAR WICKER PARK, $800 each.

Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick house, near Van Buren-st., brick barn, 11 rooms, $6,500.

Williams-st., 1 lot, $700.

Oakley-st., near Indiana-st., 2 lots at $800 each.

Robey-st., corner of Webster-av., 4 lots at $350 each.

F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., 334 Wabash-av. a large frame house and stable on Michigan av. between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., to be removed immediately after May 1.

FOR SALE—516 FULTON-ST., EAST OF ASHland-av. This is a first class 2-story frame, with all modern improvements, good barn, lot 75x125. Can be had at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTYsixth-st, 25 feet, east front, by 180 feet to alley, cheap. Michigan-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., 75 feet, east front, full depth; will sell in separate lots, one-fourth cash. Michigan-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st., 66 feet, east front, with frame house. J. D. HARVEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, 2 STORIES AND brick basement, lot 40x166, on Ellis-av.; only $3,300; very cheap. Also a 2-story house of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, lot 50x150, on Ellis-av., $8,000. Have a number of houses—frame, brick, and marble—on the avenues south. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate, Loan, and Investing Agent, 373 Wabash.

FOR SALE—BUTTERFIELD-ST., TWO LOTS, 25 feet each, east front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; State-st., 25 feet, west front, near Thirty-fifth-st. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH AV., 150 FEET, EAST front, by 180 foot deep to alley, running from 1st-st. to Prentice-st.; also 44 feet, west front, by 153 feet deep, corner Prentice-st. The above lots will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE, CHOICE PROPERTY—Unusual terms.

MADISON-ST.—Northeast corner Fifth-av (opposite Fifth National Bank), 80 95-100x80 feet, at $1,250 per foot. If sold, before I commence to build, $82,000 can stand five years at only 5 per cent interest, and then at 8 per cent.

RANDOLPH-ST.—Adjoining "Fidelity," opposite Court House, 40 feet at low figure and long credit, if sold promptly.

SUBURBAN HOMES can be carved out of my Elmhurst estate and obtained on most advantageous terms. No cash if building commences promptly or ready made cottages be secured. Healthy locality, good neighborhood, fine views, and frequent trains to the city.

THOS. B. BRYAN, Fidelity Safe Depository.

FOR SALE—BY F. HATHEWAY, NO. 174 EAST Madison-st.

50 lots on Belden and Racine-avs, at $800 to $1,250.

8 lots on Fullerton-av. at $55 per foot.

50 lots on Sheffield-av., Seminary-av., Dunning and Montana-sts. at $600 to $1,200.

40 lots on Clybourne-av., and Clybourne-place at $450 to $1,000.

10 lots on Lewis-st. at $600.

All of the above on easy terms of payment.

Also lots on Racine-av., Jay-st., and Fabius-st. to lease to parties who will build good houses.

Also business and residence property, improved and unimproved in all parts of the city, among which are some choice bargains.

FOR SALE—250 VACANT LOTS IN AND OUT of the fire limits, particularly on the following named streets: Ashland-av, Blackhawk, North Carpenter, South Canal, Carroll, Dickson, Evans, Ellis-av., Fulton, Fourth, Fullerton-av., Huron, Hubbard, South Halsted, West Harrison, Indiana, West Lake, Lexington, North Morgan, Milwaukee-av., West Madison, Park-av., Southwest-av., Sangamon, West Taylor, Paulina, Wood, Walnut, Northwestern-av. All the above are offered cheap and on easy terms, and some at great bargains. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 143 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE 175 TWENTY-third-st. Apply to J. J. G. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE—40 NICE BUILDING LOTS ON ACcommodating terms, in the neighborhood of West Indiana and Hoyne-sts.; also lots to lease. Apply to F. R. WILSON from 2 to 3 o'clock, Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—35 NICE BUILDING LOTS ON ACcommodating terms in the neighborhood of Paulina, Southwestern Plank road, and Harrison-sts. Apply to F. R. WILSON, from 2 to 3 o'clock, Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x200 FT. EACH, ON LAKE, Fulton, and Oglesby-sts.; long time; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately; outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northwest corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONLY ONE QUARTER CASH, A good 2-story house and lot, 50 ft. front; choice neighborhood. Apply at 164 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS ON ADAMS AND Jackson-sts., 1½ miles inside limits, very cheap. One hundred feet, near Kenwood, at a bargain. S. DELAMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—3 MARBLE FRONTS ON WABASH-av., extremely cheap; marble front on Michigan-av., and 2-story and basement brick on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., at a bargain; 2-story and brick basement on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. S. DELAMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine marble octagon front house, north of Twentieth-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble front house, corner of Twenty-first-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Large brick house near Twenty-sixth-st., with lot 50x165 feet.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick foundation, 10 rooms, water and gas, and lot 33x125 feet, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third; price $7,500; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—30x135, EAST FRONT ON PRAIRIE-av., north of Thirty-second-st., $110 per foot.

50x165, on Michigan-av., north of Thirty-second-st., $200 per foot.

45 feet on Canal-st., near Madison-st.

J. H. KEELER, 262 South Halsted, corner Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, 10 rooms, and lot 30x125, on Warren-av., near Hoyne; price, $8,500; possession soon. Also 2-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms and lot, on Monroe-st., near VanBuren; $7,000; immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAgon front brick dwelling on West Monroe-st., near Loomis; lot 25x180; price $13,000; terms easy. Apply at Room 64, Central Union Block. Possession May 1.

FOR SALE—80x125, A CORNER, ON VAN Buren-st.; a bargain. Two lots on Harrison-st. Several lots on Southwestern Plank road, Robey-st., and vicinity. DAY & SANBORN, 58 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block—Desirable property on West Twelfth-st., 72x124 feet, with 2 first-class houses, will be sold low and on reasonable terms; or will sell the houses separately if desired.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block—Desirable corner on Clinton-st., 108x135 feet, well adapted to manufacturing purposes, $100 per foot, and payments very easy.

FOR SALE—ON SHELDON-ST., NEAR UNION Park; lot 25x180, to 40 foot alley. Finest location in West Division. Street paved and lot connected with sewer, gas, and water. Apply to SETH FISH, 44 Sheldon-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND BARN ON LEASED ground, on Loomis-st., near Madison. Price, $1,000. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., 152 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN 3-STORY BRICK houses on the corner of Throop and Van Buren sts. Apply to the owner, 130 Throop-st., in forenoon.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, ON INdiana-av., with 9 years' lease of lot; or house can be moved. N. MONROE, 133 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY ONE OF THOSE SPLENDID cottages left on Paulina st, Long time. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., 52 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av., business property, improved or unimproved; also residences in city or suburbs.

FOR SALE—437 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 2-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Will take unimproved real estate in part payment. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BRICK HOUSE ON West Side, lot 50x130, with barn and carriage-house. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS $250 EACH ONLY, MONTHLY payments, in Irving Park Addition, the most attractive suburb of Chicago; land high and dry, and in sight of the city and several villages, rendering the situation agreeable and picturesque; good society, schools, and churches abounding. Approachable by two good turnpikes and the Great Western Railroad, fare only 7 cents; very many buildings to be erected immediately; every man buys a lot for a home without inconvenience; these lots will more than double in value in a year. Houses and lots for sale in this addition from $1,800 to $2,500 each, on very easy terms; single lots $250 each. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE MOST beautiful and complete places in Cook County, located in Hyde Park. This place can be reached in 30 minutes from Lake-st. by steam, in 45 minutes by a team, and in 60 minutes by the horse-cars. There are 2½ acres of ground highly improved, a fine grove of oak trees covering about one acre. The buildings consist of a large house, well built, with all modern improvements, such as gas and water, cottage for coachman, stables, ice-house, kennery, &c. It can be bought with or without furniture, and occupancy given at once. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, ONE OF THE most desirable residences in Riverside. Inquire of E. B. MASON, 528 Wabash-av. Price, $13,000.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, A VERY NICE Gothic house; 9 rooms, barn, well, cistern, and one acre, for $5,000. A fine house of 8 rooms and two acres for $3,500. Also, a very complete place for $2,500, with one acre; and a new cottage, with large lot, for $2,000. All on very easy terms. Inquire at 800 State-st., of O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—WHOLE BLOCK IN RAVENSwood, cheap; also several choice lots; owner going East. JOHN M. WAITE, or S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AT NORWOOD PARK a beautiful piece of ground 300x150, high and dry, with small house, fruit trees, and good well; only one block from depot; price, $2,400. Address F 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE AT Lake Forest; would take Chicago Real Estate in part payment. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—$250 BUYS A choice residence lot in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition. First payment $50, and $3 per week until paid. Title perfect. Abstract to each purchaser. This property fronts on Milwaukee and Diversey-avs., near school, Logan Park, boulevard, artesian well; 10 minutes' walk to depot, commutation fare 6½ cents. We take you to see the lots free of charge. Office open evenings. No. 133 West Madison-st., Room 2. WISNER BROS.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE GOOD NEW HOUSE of 10 rooms, and 5 cottages of 5 rooms in Evanston, and eight houses of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston, and two new Gothic houses of 7 and 8 rooms in Glencoe, all of which I am determined to sell between this and the 30th of April, for just what I can get for them. My prices are from $1,650 to $5,000, one-fifth down, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest, or monthly payments with 9 per cent interest. I mean business and intend not to rent but sell at some price, and build again. The highest offer will buy any of the houses named. So you who want homes give me a call. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No 24 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—I HAVE FOR sale several residences in the town of Lake Forest, worth from $5,000 to $20,000. Also some of the finest building sites there. Lake Forest is the most desirable town in the suburbs of Chicago; is on the lake shore, from 50 to 100 feet above the level of the lake, and is unusually healthy. It is dotted with magnificent forest trees, and contains ten miles of well-made drives through its romantic scenery. To families it offers many inducements, prominent among which are its superior educational establishments for youth of both sexes. I shall be pleased to make arrangements for showing the property. S. LIND, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts., great variety of choice property, both improved and unimproved. Be sure and see our town before purchasing your home.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK LOTS, WITH NEW houses, just finished, only $1,800 each; $300 cash, balance $400 per year. I last offer these bargains long. The price after May 1 will be $2,200, or we will sell lots for $250 each, $50 cash; or will build to suit parties, and give long time to pay for the property; car fare 7 cents; come and get a plat of lots. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, 16 MILES FROM the city, on the Milwaukee Railway, one of the finest places in the West; the house is new and large, with hot and cold water, furnace, and every convenience; carriage house and stable; 5 acres of land finely ornamented with trees and shrubbery; large orchard. Apply to R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka, or THOMAS BASSETT, 196 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS AND BROAD ACRES at Englewood, Washington Heights, Blue Island, and Calumet; also, a long list of choice property in and adjoining the city. YOUNG & BOWLEY, 99 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW LARGE SUBURBAN RESIdence, modern improvements; 12 acres, 4 in clover; $10.50 monthly to Chicago; $10,000, part exchange. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WHITE POODLE DOG; ANSWERS to the name of Brindle. Anyone returning him to No. 232 South Sangamon-st. will receive a reward of $5.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH, a white and brown setter slut, with leather collar and brass plate, from 1567 South State-st. Her return or information as to her whereabouts to the above number will be well rewarded.

LOST—ON GREEN, NEAR CORNER MONROE-st., from carriage, Thursday afternoon, a four-striped mink muff. $10 reward paid on returning it to 362 Wabash-av.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. APPLY to W. B. SWIFT, 246 West Lake-st.

BOARD—FOR FOUR LADIES, AT A FARM house on lake shore, where there is a piano; instruction in music part payment for board; best of references from pupils in city as to capability; will remain from May until October; references given and required. Address, stating terms, A L, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM—FOR Chicago residence property, 95 acres, all under cultivation and timothy. Good fences. Two-story frame house, 10 rooms, plaza along two sides, stone foundation, cellar 22x30 feet, frost-proof cistern, with pump in kitchen, the drain for waste water, and tile all round house and barn, four never failing wells at house, barn, and in fields, good barn, carriage house, wagon shed, hog-pen, henery, ice house filled with ice, corn crib and meal bins rat proof, and a good bearing orchard. One mile west of depot at Geneva, Ill., and one and a half hours from Chicago. Fine view from house of the town, three railroads, and the beautiful Fox River. THOS. PARKER, 45 South Canal-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 119 ACRES, OF which 29 are woodland, a few miles from Davenport, Iowa. Address LAWYER, Box 173 P. O., New York.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS OF 320 ACRES EACH, good buildings, well fenced, etc. Also two farms of 161 acres each, adjoining the above. These farms will be sold at a bargain, terms quarter cash, balance on long time; located near Loda, on Illinois Central Railroad, 100 miles south of Chicago. JAMES MIX, Kankakee, or D. K. PARSONS, 195 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PIERCE & CO., 334 Wabash-av., the first class hotel known as the "Tecumseh House," at London, Canada. This house contains 250 sleeping rooms and is complete in its appointments, and in good running order. It pays large per cent on its value; good Chicago property taken in part payment.

FOR SALE—GOOD IMPROVED FARM, 186 acres, prairie and timber; near station; Chicago 32 miles. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PLACE, WELL-IMproved, with fruit and ornamental trees, good house and barn, with about 43 acres of land, in a beautiful town 90 miles from Chicago, S. W. This property is offered for a few days at a great bargain. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal, Room 8.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A COTTAGE lot; cottage of about 6 rooms; not to cost over $2,500; will pay $100 down, and the balance in monthly payments; West Side preferred. Address F. BAUER, Builders' Exchange, 123 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A GREAT MANY GERman customers for cheap lots in the southwest and northwest parts of the city, and could sell any number of such lots on good terms. A No. 1 city references can be given, and owners will do well to give us their property for sale.

WASMANSDORF & HEINEMAN, Foreign Passage, Exchange and Real Estate Office, 161 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, 4 GOOD COTtages, or houses and lots, of $5,000 to $8,000 cash value, east of Robey and south of Madison-sts.; also, wanted for customers, cheap lots outside fire limits. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

WANTED—10 TO 40 ACRES LAND, WELL LOcated for subdivision. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—BY SAYLES & WALKER 47 CENtral Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts., marble front house, South Side, for $10,000; cottage and lot, West Side, for $2,500; residence lot, North Side, good locality, $1,000. We have customers waiting. Call to-day.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A GOOD LOT, SITUate north of Lake, east of Robey, and south of Kinzie-sts. Must be in good neighborhood. Address 330 Fulton-st.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, 100 FT. OF VAcant ground on Wabash, Michigan, or Prairie-avs., between Thirtieth and Thirty-eighth-sts. Also want a 50-ft. corner lot in same vicinity. Owners please send description. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate, Loan, and Investing Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—THAT CAN FURNISH from $500 to $1,000 cash, to join the advertiser in a business that is paying $10 per day cash, in this city. For particulars call at 537 Wabash-av, Room 2, to-day.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE 5 YEARS' practical experience of real estate business, but lack capital; want partner (active or silent) to furnish same, $1,500 or less. Address Z P 130, branch Tribune office.

WANTED—BRICK STABLE WITH ROOM FOR ten horses and five wagons; location on South side, north of Twelfth and east of State-st., or on West Side, in the district bounded by Kinzie, Carpenter, and Van Buren-sts. and the river. Apply to A. B., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, one or two furnished rooms, without board, on Wabash av., near Harmon-court. Address W 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, FROM THE 1st of May, with modern improvements, with about 10 or 12 rooms, at Riverside. Apply to E. M. SMITH, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM, LOCATED IN the business part of the city. Address HAFFEN, 52 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE AND barn of 5 to 7 rooms on West or North Side. Address, with price and location, T. C. HAMMOND, 46 Franklin-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—$250 OR $300 ADVANCED for a desirable house on West Side from May 1; rent not to exceed $600 per annum. Address Q, 575 State st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, BY a family of three, a tenement of 5 or 6 rooms. Address A S W, 326 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN ALCOVE OR SUITE of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on Wabash or Michigan av., between Twelfth and Fourteenth-sts. Address WHOLESALE, 196 and 198 Michigan av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished house 12 or 14 rooms, in good locality, suitable for first-class boarding house. Address, for three days, with terms, description, locality, etc., REUBEN WILSON, 16 Ladin st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, UNFURnished, west of Union Park and north of Lake-st. K 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, OR IMmediately, a good brick barn, in the rear of either of the avenues between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts. Address F. CAMBLOS, 326 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, MODern improvements, South Side, north of Twenty-ninth-st.; party will pay all cash in advance; small family. S. DELAMATER, 107 Twenty-second st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, A well-furnished single room, without board, situated not further west than Morgan, nor further north than Randolph-st. Address, stating terms, W 31, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES, LUSTERS, WHIPS, SPONGES, chamois, oils, etc., etc., cheapest in the city. HARDY & SHORT, 232 Michigan-av., Chicago.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books and libraries. Original Cheap Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 562 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

RIDING SADDLES AND BRIDLES. A FULL assortment. HARDY & SHORT, 232 Michigan-av., Chicago.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD books and libraries at BALDWIN'S original cheap book store, No. 130 Dearborn-st., old stand.

WANTED—A MAN WITH BOTH EXPERIence and capital wishes to obtain an interest in a carpenter shop with a party already established. Address R., 69 Tribune Office.

WANTED—TO LEASE, TAKE ON SHARES, OR to manage a farm, either in Illinois or Wisconsin, by a first-rate man, who can give unexceptionable references. Address L, 17 Ladin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SECOND-HAND, MEdium-sized safe. Address, stating price and where safe can be seen, CHARLES FITZSIMONS, West Twenty-second and Union-sts.

WANTED—A PRINTER WITH $600 OR $700, can secure an interest in a small job office, and take entire charge. Address PUBLISHER, Box 89, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A COPY OF CHAPMAN'S DRAWing book. Address, stating price, T 93, Tribune branch office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—TO PERMANENT boarders only, one suite of rooms and one single. Possession given in about ten days. First class accommodations in all respects. Reference required and given.

58 WALNUT-ST., ONE BLOCK NORTH OF Union Park.—Two steady gentlemen can get board.

584 WABASH-AV.—ONE OF THOSE ELEgant rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife will be vacated next Monday. First-class board.

609 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished front room, with first-class board.

664 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO GENTLE can be accommodated with nicely furnished room and good board.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st; $2 per day; day-board $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BORD—ROOM AND BOARD, FOR A GENTLEman and wife, in the neighborhood of Aberdeen and Madison-sts. Terms must be reasonable, not over $14 per week. Address N 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—IMMEDIATELY; IN A PRIVATE family, or where there are a few boarders, on the West Side, by a young man; will pay reasonable price. Address W 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, for gentleman and wife, on West Side; price not to exceed $12 per week; address S M B, Room 48, Central Union Block.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND three children, aged 4, 7, and 10 years. Address, with price and location, T. C. HAMMOND, 46 Franklin-st.

BOARD—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIvate family, by a young man. Address S 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young man, with well furnished sleeping room, West side. Address Q 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN A strictly private family, near Peoria and Madison-sts. Address S. B., 207 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO SILVER-PLATED SHOWcases, 10 feet long. Address 313 South Brown-st.

FOR SALE—5,000 TO 10,000 POUNDS OF SMITH Anvils, new, at the Government Goods Depot, 16 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH, APpleton & Tracy's best, for cash; cases weigh 60 pennyweights; $125. Address R 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF TWO-STORY HOUSE and furniture, cheap, if sold this week. Inquire of C. E. MOORE, 145 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD COUNTERS AND STORE fixtures, at 1332 State-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE Chicago Tribune from October 2, 1854, to and including the issue of October 8, 1871. Apply by letter to JOHN B. BATTEN, stationer, 185 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY EXCELLENT NEW Milch Cow, kind and gentle, and gives 16 to 20 quarts rich milk. Apply at southeast corner of Racine and Fullerton avs, or at 174 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—TICKET TO ST. LOUIS VIA Chicago & Alton Railroad. Price, $10. Apply to the Western News Company, 99 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS, F. C. LIGHT & Co.'s pianos, and Smith's American organs for sale only by W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS TO RENT at $5 and upwards per month. Also the celebrated Hazelton Bro's. Pianos for sale at reasonable prices. A variety of second-hand pianos for sale cheap. 13 Cottage Grove Avenue. N. GOOLD & SON.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRing and tuning promptly attended to at the Chicago Piano Factory, 159 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

10 SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE, prices from $100 to $300. 610 Michigan-av.

100 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT or for sale, in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR BOARDING-HOUSE—THAT large, double two-story frame house on North Union-st., near Milwaukee-av. Contains upwards of 15 large rooms that can be altered to make 25, and has marble mantels, grates, and every convenience, besides large cellar under the whole house, which is divided off into laundry, summer-kitchen, vegetable, and coal and wood bins. The lot is 50x250 feet nicely planted with fine, large trees, and has on the rear end of it a large barn and out-buildings. This fine house and grounds is situated near the C. & N. W. R. R. depot and offices, and is nicely adapted for a hotel or first-class boarding house. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 939 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. Furniture for sale. Possession given immediately. Or would rent furnished. Apply at house, or No. 5 Board of Trade.

TO RENT—673, 675, 677, AND 679 STATE-ST., suitable for business or dwellings.

A lot adjoining, 19 feet, for a term of years.

Seven houses on Fourteenth-st. Also a lot of small houses on Indiana-av. Possession given 1st of April and May. Good tenants can apply to JAMES SMALE, 360 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—793 WABASH-AV.—MARBLE Front, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1. Inquire on premises, morning or evening. J. S. WALLACE.

TO RENT—NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE CONtaining about 10 rooms, on the north side of Egan-av., just west of Cottage Grove-av. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BRICK BASEment house, 10 rooms, modern improvements. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE OF THE ÆTNA Sewing Machine Building. Also, two suites of offices, conveniently arranged and well lighted, in same building, 146 State-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY HOUSE, WITH SALOON, dining room and kitchen on one floor, and 21 rooms upstairs; suitable for a boardinghouse; in a good locality on the West Side, one block from Kinzie-st. bridge. Apply at 81 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, COMPLETELY furnished, 11 rooms each, barns, fine garden, etc., at the beautiful watering place of Oconomowoc; $460 and $450; also private board for families. A. M. BRUCE, 45 and 47 South Market-st., basement.

TO RENT—THE ORPHEUS HALL, FOR BALLS, concerts, and lectures. Inquire of the Janitor in the hall, corner of Lake and Peoria-sts, or 82 North Peoria st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, SECOND floor, suitable for offices. Also basement. Rent cheap. Apply at T. HANAGIN'S, 980 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN J. V. FARWELL'S new building, LaSalle-st. and Arcade-court. The cheapest rents in the city. Can see plat of rooms in our office. Also offices in buildings Nos. 358 and 376 Wabash-av., over Third National Bank; reasonable rates. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF SIX large rooms and summer kitchen, in good condition and desirable neighborhood, West Side. A 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, IN good neighborhood on West Side, to parties who would board the owner. Address A 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE OF 10 rooms in a good neighborhood on the West Side, to parties who will buy the furniture; a bargain at $1,500. Address U 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE EMPTY SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 500 Warren-av.; rent low. C. R. HAGERTY, 111 West Madison-st. Call in the forenoon.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILY, BRICK house of 11 rooms, modern improvements, good order, $100 per month. 616 West Washington-st. Call.

TO RENT—A DWELLING WEST OF UNION Park. Apply to ROBERT RAE, 63 Union Central Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAgon front brick dwelling, nicely furnished; 10 rooms and modern improvements; families with small children need not apply. Inquire at Room 64, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING 18 ROOMS in good repair; splendid location for first-class boarding-house; situated in business part of the city of Aurora, Ill. Rent, $35 per month. Inquire of B. MAUZY, 102 West Lake-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av., a completely furnished house, for six months, on Thirteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST APRIL, A 3-STORY AND basement brick house, 683 Wabash-av.; a family of two persons will take board in part payment for rent. Inquire of the owner, on the premises. References required.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1872, TO A PRIVATE family only, a completely furnished marble front house on Wabash-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 103 West Washington-st., or 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE OCTAGON MARBLE houses on Michigan-av., four on Prairie-av. Will sell for $500 down and $50 monthly. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY MARBLE FRONT building, 519 State-st.

A 2-story and brick basement dwelling 1314 Prairie-av., modern improvements, containing 12 rooms, and barn; none but responsible parties need apply. Inquire of owner, 84 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS TO A private family, and responsible party only, a good frame house and barn, situated on Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., with furnace, hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Apply at No. 453 Michigan-av. O. F. AVERY.

TO RENT—HOUSES—398 STATE-ST., 6 ROOMS above, store underneath.

1290 State-st., 6 rooms above, store underneath.

1440 State-st., 8 rooms above, store underneath.

Apply to JOHN M. WAITE, or S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, COMPLETELY furnished, 11 rooms each, barns, fine garden, etc., at the beautiful watering place of Oconomowoc, Wis., $460 and $450; also private board for families. A. M. BRUCE, 45 and 47 South Market-st., basement.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, connected, furnished or unfurnished, to gentleman and wife. Also one pleasant room adjoining, furnished. 61 Park-av., near Union Park.

TO RENT—A ROOM 23x80, ON SECOND FLOOR. Elevator in rear. Apply on premises, to F. G. WELSH, Room 1, 83 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM for one or two gentlemen at 80 North Union-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—LARGE PLEASANT ROOM WITH or without board. Inquire at 187 West Washington-st., between Halsted and Green.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED SUIT OF front rooms for gentlemen, at 157 Third-av., second door from Polk-st.

TO RENT—A FLOOR OF FURNISHED ROOMS in suits or single, 58 West Randolph-st. Inquire of LOUIS DREVES, 102 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM SUITABLE FOR a Masonic or Odd Fellow Hall. Apply at 595 State-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—STORE ON STATE-ST. OPPOSITE Congress; also several large lofts in same building. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—STORE CORNER OF GREEN-ST. and Milwaukee-av. Several stores on Madison and Kinzie sts. CLAFLIN BROS., 194 W. Madison.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES, BASEments, and full sized lofts above, in new marble front building on State-st., 50 feet south of VanBuren; splendid building and first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—Basement 40x60 in brick building corner State-st. and Eldridge-court. Stores and lofts in same building; possession May 1. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND ELEGANT 4-STORY brick store on State-st., between Lake and South Water. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LUMBER YARD—BETWEEN Eighteenth and Nineteenth-sts., east side of river. Inquire of J. S. WALLACE, 793 Wabash-av., morning or evening.

TO RENT—A LARGE FLAT, 40x80, SUITABLE for storage, to let until first of May; hoisting tackle attached. Apply at 553 South Clark-st, top flat.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new store, 78x116, northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-st; immediate possession; is one of the best locations in the city for a large clothing house. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1872, A SUITE OF 6 rooms upon second floor, No. 48 West Randolph-st; every room well lighted; gas and water; just right for professional men or insurance companies. A diagram of the above can be seen at the office of J. F. & J. E. WHITE, main floor of same building.

TO RENT—STORE, OR LEASE FOR SALE OF the whole building, 6 rooms, closets, and water upstairs. Store 40x20 feet, in good business locality. Call at 384 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—APRIL 1, OFFICE IN WEST SIDE Opera House, corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts. S. M. RANDOLPH, Architect, Room 8.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM, 23 South Canal-st., near tunnel; rent low. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents.

TO RENT—THE 2d, 3d, AND 4th FLOORS OF new marble-front building 138 State-st., near cor. of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NEVADA BLOCK, corner Washington and Franklin-sts., ready for occupancy on or before May 1. Plan can be seen and offices secured by applying to WM. C. DOW, at the Tribune office, 15 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BASEMENT, 376 STATE-st. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, 45 AND 47 South Market-st., suitable for saloon, billiard or dining-room. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, PARLORS, 683 Wabash-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts, suitable for light business. Inquire of E. HOFFMAN, 651 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE, OR FOR SALE—200 NICE BUILDing lots and 8 cottages, on Wentworth-av., between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth sts., in the vicinity of the C. R. I. & M. S. R. R. Car Works and other manufactories. Also 6 lots on Thirty-first-st., east of Halsted. Apply to F. R. WILSON, Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT LESS than 6 per cent on valuation, 40x138 feet, and 20x138 feet, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT ON SOUTH BRANCH, corner of Stewart-av. and Grove-st., now occupied by Burdick & Mead. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 20 YEARS, ON WEST Washington-st., corner lot, 100x100. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO LEASE—LOT FOR 4 YEARS ON WABASH-av., east front, between Harmon-court and Twelfth-st. Inquire of E. HOFFMAN, 651 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—PRINTER IN A NEW and paying job office. A. J. ALDEN, Cairo, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, with $4,000 cash, can form a connection in an established business, strictly first class. No risk or furniture or capital required. To the right man this is an excellent opening. Address BUSINESS, 29 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE-HALF INTEREST in a first-class establishment—a manufactory of walnut oval frames, walnut mouldings, &c., now working 60 hands. This article is staple, and in demand in every city in the United States. A business man with from $12,000 to $15,000, desiring a straight business, will find this worthy of attention. Address H 133, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, IN an intelligence office. Business well established, and will bear inspection, and is paying from $5 to $15 per diem. Cash required only $150. Apply in person to Star Employment office, 128 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE NO. 181 Twenty-third-st. For information inquire at the house.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND carpets. I also buy other household goods to any amount for cash. L. J., 996 State-st.

REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR 1872—EMPIRE combination parlor bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture; occupies a small room and is convertible instantly into a perfect bed; makes every room available for sleeping. Sold on monthly payments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 94 Green-st., near Madison.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED BOOT AND shoe house of this city, which carries a good line of Eastern goods and manufactures Chicago boots, an experienced travelling salesman who has a good trade. References required. None but first-class men need apply. Address S 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT will be given to a first-class piano tuner and salesman of musical instruments, by applying immediately, to CLINTON, DOUGLASS & LOOMIS, P. O. Drawer 33, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD HOSTLER, AND A GOOD carriage-washer and harness cleaner. Apply at 190 Twenty-second-st. BROOKMAN & SKINNER.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WINDOW DRESSER AND salesman for retail dry goods. German or Irish. Good salary and permanent situation. Call at 299 West Twelfth-st., with reference.

WANTED—10 OR 15 MEN AND WOMEN FOR the city; $2 to $5 to start with; will pay $12 to $15 a week. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph st., Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and work about house. Inquire corner of Diversey and Halsted sts., Lake View.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS; GO out to-day; free fare. Call before 9 o'clock. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS WISHING TO GO to Wisconsin this morning, to be on hand with baggage before 9 o'clock, at 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN BOYS, 15 OR 16 years old, to set up ten-pins, at 233 South Clark.

WANTED—A BOY CAPABLE OF DRIVING an express; a Scandinavian preferred. Apply at No. 81 West Kinzie-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—6 BOX NAILERS AT THE NEW box factory, corner of Kingsbury and Ohio-sts. Good hands. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

WANTED—A FEW LIVE AGENTS IN THE city, and throughout the West, immediately. Call on, or send for circular to, A. M. RICHARDSON, Room 5, 123 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 300 MEN FOR THE N. W. R. R. Wisconsin, at highest wages. Apply to Labor Exchange office, 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS A CAREFUL driver, understands how to take care of horses and carriages, and willing to make himself generally useful. No boys wanted. For further information inquire of PAUL WREN, Fourteenth-st. Livery Stable.

WANTED—TEN GOOD MEN AND ANY NUMber of girls can find employment at MRS. BROWN'S office, 229 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—EVERY MAN LOOKING FOR business to see our new corn sheller, shells 6 bushels per hour, retails at $1.50; rights free. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—CASH BOYS. APPLY, WITH REcommendations, to J. V. FARWELL & CO., corner Monroe and Franklin-sts., between the hours of 8 and 10 morning, at retail department.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN, TO take care of horse, cow, and garden and do general work about premises. Must be temperate and industrious. Call, Saturday morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at office of REID, MURDOCK & FISCHER, corner of Washington and Market-sts.

WANTED—3 OR 4 BOYS, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age, to pack washing compound. Call, between 8 and 9, not later, on MERRILL, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—30 FOREMEN, TO TAKE CHARGE of gangs of laborers; also, 400 laborers, and 100 2-horse wagons, to work on streets; work to commence Monday morning, April 1. Apply to-day, at 278 Third av. G. G. RUSSELL, City Contractor for Street Cleaning.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CITY SALESMAN, who understands gentlemen's furnishing goods. Apply at 597 State-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN—FROM $3 TO $5 PER day cash, and no risk. Call to-day, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., at Room No. 2, 537 Wabash-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands keeping a set of books, and sell goods by sample, in the city. Good reference required. Address D 90, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUGGY AND WAGon ironer; steady employment and good wages. G. W. BALL, Good Land, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-CUTTER, by the day or piece-work. Apply at northwest corner Wells and Lake-sts., new building.

WANTED—SILK HAT FINISHERS, AT CAvanna's, 21 South Canal-st.

WANTED—SILK HAT TRIMMERS, AT CAvanna's, 21 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY THE BUDA Manufacturing Company, a few good moulders, at Buda, Ill.

WANTED—15 LATHERS, APPLY AT BUILDings on Wabansia-av., near Vincennes.

WANTED—A SILVER-PLATER, ON CARriage work. Address, stating terms, L. J. BARTLETT, Griggsville, Pike County, Ill.

WANTED—LATHERS, AT 404 NORTH AV. S. M. URBANUS.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS warping, and can assist loom boss. Apply to Valparaiso Woollen Manufacturing Company, Valparaiso, Ind.

WANTED—A TINSMITH WHO UNDERstands making railroad lamps and lanterns; steady employment and good wages will be paid to such. Inquire of J. L. WOLLENSAK & CO., 131 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONERY BAKER, AT 592 Cottage Grove av.

WANTED—A GOOD COAT TAILOR; FOR A merchant tailoring house in this State. Apply between 8 and 10 a. m., at H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan-av.

WANTED—4 OR 5 CARPENTERS. GOOD workmen only need apply this a. m., at 519 Butterfield-st., prepared to work on plain building.

WANTED—10 TRUNKMAKERS, APPLY AT CHAS. T. WILT'S Trunk Factory, Dayton-st., between Centre and Sophia.

WANTED—A JOB COMPOSITOR—A YOUNG man of some three or four years' experience in job and book composition. CUSHING & PARSONS, 52 West Washington-st.

WANTED—4 OR 5 GOOD CARPENTERS AT Evanston, Ill. Call at GEORGE JENNINGS' shop, northeast of depot.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO UNDERstands milking, and will make himself generally useful; city references. 617 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COLORED COACHMAN. Inquire at No. 430 Fulton-st. Must be well recommended.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD LADY COPYIST FOR A few days, perhaps longer. Apply to-day, at 199 West Madison-st., back room, up stairs.

WANTED—GOOD NURSE, MUST BE FULLY competent to take full charge of child 6 months old; good wages. Apply at 904 Michigan-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 81 West Kinzie-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR COOKING, washing, and ironing. Wages $5 per week. Apply at 85 South Morgan-st., West Side.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 20 GOOD GIRLS for hotels and first-class families for city and country. Apply, at once, to Labor Exchange office, 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl in a small family, to do general housework, at 139 Twenty-second-st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a child 9 years old. Apply from 1 to 4 o'clock, at 430 Van Buren-st., corner Throop.

WANTED—A COOK WHO IS ALSO A GOOD washer and ironer; references required. Apply at 93 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A DANISH, SWEDISH OR NORwegian girl to cook, wash and iron, one who can speak English; none but a neat and good worker need apply at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, at Hinsdale, a suburban town; highest wages paid. Apply at 800 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 853 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; highest wages. 785 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL, FOR ASSISTant cook, at 584 Wabash-av.; must know something of pastry-cooking; call early.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—LADIES TO TAKE TO THEIR homes shirt cuffs to button-hole; the work is neat and light to occupy one's leisure hours. WILSON BROS., 65 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS. None others need apply. BROWN & PRIOR, 441 Wabash-av.

WANTED—20 PATTERN GIRLS, 5 DRESSmakers, and 5 Singer machine girls, all first-class, at Mrs. JACKSON'S Fashion Rooms, 304 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business, to work in a private family; reference required. Apply at 853 Prairie av., near Sixteenth-st.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Money to loan on 3 to 5 years. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURniture, houses, and other chattels and collaterals. J. Q. WATSON, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 6.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses on leased ground, pianos and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 43, corner of Market and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty in large and small sums—not less than $1,000. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES and valuable personal property. Rooms 1 and 2, 97 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, at low rates, for a term of years; all loans closed promptly. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000, ON good real estate security. C. C. KOLHSAAT, Room 45 Central Union Block.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000, $15,000 AND $30,000, on business purposes, at 9 per cent interest. C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots, furniture, warehouse receipts, diamonds, &c. JAMES B. STOREY, Private Banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BUY at current rates, short time commercial paper well secured. J. M. WILLIAMS, 45 South Desplaines-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 20, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—INSURANCE CLAIMS—HIGHEST market price paid for adjusted claims of $500 and upward against the Merchants', Firemen's and Home Insurance Company of Company, at 564 Wabash-av. JOHN WILSON.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SHEET IRON ROOFING—FIRE, WATER, wind and rust proof; only roofing where the sheets lock without cutting the iron; also providing amply for expansion and contraction all ways of the metal. No nails, screws, or solder used. Is made from charcoal iron and sold at bolted iron prices. Send for a circular to C. A. SCOTT, patentee and sole manufacturer, Cincinnati, O.

3,000,000 NO. 1 LARGE WHITE AND red bricks. Must be sold immediately at $14 to $16 delivered. Consignments of all kinds solicited while the demand is good. Brickmakers please call and see us, as we have orders for 50,000,000 bricks for May and June delivery. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 59 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a grocery store; has had 15 years' experience in England; not afraid to work. Address D 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUILDERS AND contractors. A foreman of 12 years' experience desires an engagement. Address E 22 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHER. HAVE had the most thorough preparation in the New York State Normal School at Albany; have had experience as a teacher. Address CHARLES W. JOHNSON, 55 North May-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN as traveling agent; has had several years' experience on the road, and has a good trade now. Groceries, or cigars and tobacco preferred. The best of references given. Address W 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVE HAD CHARGE of railroad station for several years, also understand surveying and engineering; am a fair, careful penman, and quick accountant. Have five or six hundred dollars could loan. Address T 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWISS (UNMARried) man, as waiter or general help in store or boarding house. Speaks French and English. Inquire of McGRUAZ, 442 Clark-st., up stairs.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR bill clerk, by an experienced hand, first-class city references. Address P. O. Box 256, Niles, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; have had 10 years' experience in the city with one firm in the lumber business. References first-class. Address F 80, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BANKERS AND others. A first-class individual or general bookkeeper is open to an good engagement. Address O 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN wishing to engage in the mercantile business, being a good penman, quick at figures, and understands bookkeeping; also of steady habits. Address R G W, 498 West Madison-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN as gardener; understands the care of green house flowers, shrubbery, &c. Address JOSEE VAN CAMPENHOOUDT, 509 Washington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STONECUTTER as foreman. Excellent New York references. Address DAVIDSON, 546 West Thirty-fifth-st., N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 17 YEARS old, in some first-class job or press room to finish his trade; has had three years' experience in the printing business. For particulars address W S W, P. O. Box 1927, Peoria, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COMPLETE THE watchmakers' trade. Have had two years' experience, and wish to work another year with some first-class workman with a view of taking an interest in the business at that time. The very best of references given and required. Address O, 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NOTICE TO BUILDers.—The services of a first-class, live mechanic, to take charge of making hard wood doors, fancy trimmings, &c., may be secured by applying through post, stating best terms, to CHARLES ROLLESHAW, 75 Dickinson-st., Newark, N. J. Best reference as to capabilities.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (Dane) in a private family. Good city references. Address F 94, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other as second girl. Apply at No. 31 Arthur-st.

SITUATION WANTED—REGULAR PLACES TO go out washing. Address, or call at 270 South Park-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE on reasonable terms. Apply at 172½ Clinton-st. JOHN HARRIS.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN fancy and dry goods for sale; fine location on South Side. Address L 80, Tribune office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SALOON AND boarding-house for sale and to rent on one of the principal streets of Chicago, for sale cheap, and the same and a large three-story, fire-proof brick stable to rent for a term of years. Apply to LOUIS BLOHM, Room 54, Central Union Block.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED dry goods and grocery business; none better; best location in city of Elgin, Ill., and doing a heavy trade. For particulars, call at the store or address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, SITUated on the northeast corner of Thirtieth and State-sts., with furniture, will be sold cheap; now full of good paying boarders; sold on account of death in family; rent, $60 per month. Inquire of H. SLATER, corner State and Thirtieth-sts.

A. B. C.—A BIG CHANCE, CHICAGO PLANing Mill, complete and running. Sash contracting can be added. Address A B C, Room 8, corner of Madison and State.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND LUMBER yard; sash, doors, blinds, and building can be added; "N. 1" chance. W T & L, 469 Wabash-av.

A LIME KILN IN COOK COUNTY, TO rent or for sale at a great bargain, at the Summit. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 562 Wabash-av.

DRUG STORE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILL health, one of the partners, who is the practical man in the business, offers for sale entire stock of drugs. Our business is not greatly exceeded by any other drug house in Central or Western Iowa, and can be extended to an almost indefinite amount. RUSSELL & COX, DesMoines, Iowa.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A THRIVING city of 8,000 inhabitants; good stock and trade. Price $6,000 cash. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO.

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—FOR sale—New 3 story building, 10 rods long, 20 lots in Springbrook, at station near Chicago. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

GREAT BARGAIN—BOARDING HOUSE FIXtures, bed-quilts, and blankets, everything in a good condition, can be bought at a very low price, if you inquire at No. 118 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE AT A SACRIFICE—Best location in city. Cheap rent; neat large room. Doing good business. Material and press are new. Will be sold less than cost. Address H 81, Tribune.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class grocery store for sale. Stock light, location good, and rent cheap. Inquire in store 348 West Van Buren-st.

ONE-HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN THE Twenty-second Street Billiard Hall, No. 131, upstairs; the best paying hall in the city. Reason for selling, wish to go into other business. For particulars call at the hall.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery store for sale, in one of the best localities in the city. Rent low. Address GEO. LITTLE & BRO., 917 West Lake-st.

STORE AND LOT FOR SALE, AT HOBART Station, near city, surrounded by a good farming country. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

$150 WILL PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS dressmaking establishment, completely fitted up for business and housekeeping. Going to Europe the reason for selling. Apply to MADAME COSTIN, Hyde Park, over drug store.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel cash business that will pay that amount per month. 136 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500—AM LEAVING CITY, WILL SELL my half interest in stock costing $1,000. Business clears $500 monthly. No bonus. 110 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BAY HORSE, 5 YEARS OLD, FIT FOR ANY kind of business, and is a beautiful family horse, to be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-SECond st, corner of State st, has horses, carriages, and buggies of every description to let by the hour, day, month, or year.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAS FOR SALE open and top buggies; light and heavy farm and lumber wagons. We are at all times prepared to buy, sell or exchange horses, carriages, and buggies of every description. Money loaned upon stock at bank rates.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av, and Twenty-sixth-st. Horses, carriages, and harnesses sold at auction.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTY-sixth and Calumet-av.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having horses or carriages to sell at private or public sale, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct our business on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits. Horses and wagons constantly on hand. C. MOSHER.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD DUMP CARTS, AND harnesses to match. Government Goods Depot, 16 Wentworth av.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES ABOUT FIVE years old; suitable either for buggy or express business. Apply at 81 West Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY LOT, A new square, box, leather-top buggy, and fine horse, good in any place. Inquire at News Room, 88 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR brickyards, with harness, at Government Goods Depot, 16 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF HORSES, MULES AND ponies, just from the country, will be sold cheap. 86 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT VAriety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, pannel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and eleven-sixteenth coaches. PENNOYER & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 323 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SPAN OF BLACK CARriage horses, with carriage and harness. The same can be seen at No. 2 Park Row.

HARNESS FOR SALE—OR MADE TO ORDER. The largest stock; the lowest prices; the best work ever in the city. HARDY & SHORT, 232 Michigan-av., Chicago.

RIDING SADDLES AND BRIDLES. A FULL assortment. HARDY & SHORT, 232 Michigan-av., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 8-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 78 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Emery grinding machines and saws. 38 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 45 HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 16 feet long by 56 inches in diameter, containing 43 3-inch flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill until April 1. Being too small for our engine, we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

I HAVE ABOUT 70 SETS OF GOOD MOULDING knives, latest patterns, for sale very cheap. Apply at 290 Forquer-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—CHEAP AND newly new, only run a few months. One circular saw table, with saw and fixtures, one Daniels planer, one shaping machine with shafting, belting, lifting tackle, etc., having no use for them will sell them at a bargain. Call at 553 South Clark st. top flat, between 9 in the morning and 4 in the evening.

TANITE—SOLID EMERY WHEELS AND EMery Grinding Machinery. The Tanite Co., Stroudsburg, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$200 TO $500 PER MONTH made selling our Star Copper Lightning Rod. Address MASON, BORDLEY & BARNES, Appleton, Wisconsin.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital. Samples sent free. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 240 ACRES, AND $5,000 to $6,000 cash, for Chicago property; also a farm of 161 acres to exchange for Chicago property, besides a number of larger farms. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate, Loan, and Investing Agent, 373 Wabash.